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WASHINGTON.

Reports of the Judiciary Committee on Impeachment.

A Majority in Favor of Bringing the President to Trial.

Two Minority Reports Recommend that the Subject be Dropped.

Second Day's Session of the Fortieth Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

The impeachment agony is over, so far as the presentation of the case is concerned. The Committee reported this afternoon, and the result was what I said it would be two or three days ago, to wit: a majority report for impeachment. Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, dissented, and presented a minority report in behalf of himself and Mr. WOODBRIDGE, with which Mr. MARSHALL announced that he and his Democratic colleague Mr. ELDRIDGE, agreed to in the main, though they begged leave to present some separate views upon the subject. The fact that the majority would report for impeachment came to be pretty generally known by this morning, although many were doubtful until Mr. BOUTWELL arose in his seat with the evidence and report in his hands. When the report went up to the Clerk's desk, it was generally supposed that it would receive the usual order to be laid upon the table and printed, but Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of it, and, it being within the power of any member to demand it, Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON began to read. After reading for about half an hour, with Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, who wrote the report, standing by his side and acting as prompter, the House concluded to shorten the matter and resolved to have only the conclusions read, which was done, and the report was soon finished with the resolution, which recommends that the President be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The reading of the report would have occupied five hours, and it will fill twelve columns of the TIMES. Mr. WILSON then followed with the report of the minority, briefly stating its purport, and ending with a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report and evidence be laid upon the table. Mr. BOUTWELL then moved that the consideration of the reports be postponed until Wednesday, the 4th of December next, which was agreed to. When the reading of Mr. BOUTWELL's report was concluded, a burst of mingled applause and hisses broke forth from both the floor and galleries, the latter apparently predominating. It was sharply rebuked by the Speaker and was not repeated when Mr. WILSON presented the minority report. It is not at all likely that these reports, being so voluminous, will ever get before the country in full, and the public mind will therefore be but little the wiser for the patient labors of the Committee.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the committees to-day, and next to the report of the Judiciary Committee, the list excited the most curiosity and comment. The greatest interest seemed to centre in the Ways and Means Committee, and the announcement of Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, as Chairman, took everybody by surprise, even that gentleman himself. The place had been generally assigned either to Mr. GARFIELD or Mr. HOOPER, but the Speaker concluded to just transpose Gens. GARFIELD and SCHENCK, putting the former at the head of Military Affairs, and the latter at the head of Ways and Means. The Committee, as constituted, is generally accepted as an able one. The new members, Messrs. GRISWOLD of New-York, NIBLACK of Indiana, and MAYNARD of Tennessee, added strength to it. Looked at in a financial light, it can hardly be said to be a High Tariff Committee, though its new chairman is a high tariff man. There are four positive tariff men, four with free trade inclinations, and one doubtful. It is perhaps as fair a reflection of the feeling and interests on that subject as could be made on the currency question. The Committee is decidedly anti-contraction. The Appropriations Committee is a very strong one, though with some very diverse elements in it. What with Stevens, Washburne, Blaine, Butler and Spalding in one Committee, the forcible, vigorous and irascible elements will be well represented. It is regarded as well made in the interest of rigid economy—the only two men with predilections for loose expenditures being STEVENS and BUTLER. As to banking and currency, the Committee may be said to be strengthened by the addition of Messrs. JUDD, of Illinois, and BARNES, of New-York. The bank interest has a majority of the Committee, although the anti-contraction element is strongly represented. The retention of Mr. POMEROY as Chairman will be very satisfactory to business men and the banking interests of the country. The other Committees are generally conceded to be well made up, although there is of course some dissatisfaction, where there is so many members of long service in the House and all entitled to promotion. The Speaker has had a very difficult and delicate task, and has accomplished it as thoroughly and as impartially as possible under peculiar circumstances.

CURTAILING EXPENSES.

The House exhibits at the outset a gratifying sense of the necessity for economy in the public expenditure. One of the means of lavish expenditure has been the authorization of so many investigations by select and regular Committees, whereby very large expenditures have been necessitated for witnesses, clerical services and mileage. Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, therefore, to-day offered a resolution declaring that hereafter no Committee pursuing an investigation should send for persons and papers unless specially authorized by the House. The resolution was adopted. Subsequently Mr. PIKE, the new Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that there was no necessity for proceeding further with the construction of ships of war. The House promptly adopted this also.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The successful ticket to represent Charleston in the State Convention was composed as follows: Frederick A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue; Christopher C. Bowen, Albert G. Mackey, Collector of Customs, and Gilbert Pillsbury—white; Rev. Richard H. Cain, Francis L. Cardozo, Alonzo J. Ransier, Robert C. Delarge and Wm. McKinley—colored.

MORE OF THE SPURIOUS SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Col. WOOD, Chief of the Detective Division of the Treasury Department, has secured the three electrotype plates from which the spurious seven-thirty notes were printed. They are as near *fac similes* of the original engraving as it is possible to make electrotypes under the circumstances that must have attended their preparation, and inspection shows that they had been defaced by scratching and battering so that they could not be used, but there is ample and unquestionable evidence that they are the identical plates from which the spurious notes are printed. These plates have undoubtedly been electrotyped from lead impressions taken of the original engraved plates. The pressure of the roller forces the lead into all the minutest cuts and marks of the engraved plate, and produces a negative, from which, by the ordinary process of electrotyping, a *fac simile* of the original plate can easily be produced. Such impressions could be obtained by any plate printer engaged upon the work, by pressing sheets of lead the size of the notes, and seizing an opportunity to take an impression just as if it were on paper. The peculiar process of rolling does not, on account of the yielding and spreading of the lead, always leave upon the sheet lead the same impression as upon paper, but it is, in general appearance, so nearly the same in every particular as to deceive the most experienced experts. The electrotype plates of the $20 and $100 notes, and those of the face, tint and back of the $1,000 Seven-thirties, are now in the possession of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. It has been definitely ascertained that only $180,000 of the spurious Seven-thirties were put in circulation, and the rest that were printed were destroyed; so that holders of Seven-thirty Notes who had them in their possession previous to August, 1867, may be sure that they are genuine, as the spurious issue was not put out until afterward—as nearly as can be ascertained, between the 15th and 20th of September.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has accepted tenders for the mail steamship service from New-York to the United Kingdom, during the year 1868, from the Hamburg American Packet Company, the North German Lloyd, and the New-York, Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company respectively, at a compensation of fifteen cents per ounce, about five cents per single rate for letter mail, and six cents per pound for printed matter, &c. The regular days for sailing from New-York being Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. The compensations to be paid is considerably less than the amount of sea postage on the mails transported, thus affecting a great saving to the department on the cost of Trans-Atlantic Mail service, and securing a nett postal revenue therefrom. Heretofore this service has been maintained at a heavy cost to the Department. The steamships accepted for the mail service are all fast and of the first class in all respects, securing to the public a regular tri-weekly mail service to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. It is anticipated that arrangements will be made to dispatch an additional weekly mail by the Cunard Line, which will give four mails a week on and after the 1st of January, 1868.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Mr. PLUMB writes from Mexico that the letter which Capt. ROE, of the *Tacony*, addressed to the President, requesting the delivery of MAXIMILIAN's remains to Admiral TEGETHOF, was never received by the President. The remains are now given up on the application of the Imperial family of Austria. The Prince SALM SALM has been released at the request of the Secretary of State, made in consideration of his gallant services in our late civil war. Mr. ELOIN, MAXIMILIAN's private secretary, has been released at the request of the Secretary of State, through the good offices of the United States rendered to the Belgian Government.

MR. ASHLEY'S TESTIMONY.

Representative ASHLEY was before the Judiciary Committee on Saturday, and testified in answer to questions by Messrs. ELDRIDGE and MARSHALL, that he had produced before the Committee all the evidence which he considered legal or valid on the question of Impeachment. He admitted having had numerous conferences with CONOVER *alias* Dunham, while the latter was in jail in Washington under conviction for perjury; that those conferences were for the purpose of obtaining some letters which CONOVER asserted were in existence implicating President JOHNSON in the guilty knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate President LINCOLN, but that he could get no such letters, and that all CONOVER's statements were so vague and unreliable that he, ASHLEY, would not present them before the Committee.

HON. ROBT. J. WALKER ON THE FINANCES.

Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER, the former Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing at the request of his friends, an elaborate letter upon the national finances. The letter, it is understood, embraces the following points:

First, The immediate resumption of specie payments, to be effected by a foreign loan, as proposed by him in 1864. This he believes can be obtained a par in gold, 6 per cent.

Second—An immediate restoration of the Union and the reduction of our expenditures to a peace basis.

Third—The immediate abolition of our whole internal system of taxation, including the income tax, the tax on sales and stamp tax, and excepting the excise on wines, fermented and spirituous liquors, and tobacco. He would still further reduce the taxes by taking off the duties on sugar, tea and coffee.

Fourth—The national banking system should be sustained and improved by repealing the monopoly clause, and leaving all perfectly free to establish banks who will comply with the law of Congress, thus giving all sections of the country as large an amount of substantial circulating medium as their interests require.

INDIAN CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has awarded the contract for furnishing goods to the Indians, the bids for which were opened a few days since as follows:

First class, blankets; second class, cloths, and third class, dry goods, to RANDOLPH F. RADEBAUGH, of New-York; fourth class, hardwares, to POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, of Baltimore.

THE CASE OF HINE & SPEAR.

HINE & SPEAR, who brought the numerous actions against COOK & SHERWOOD in the New-York Courts for money claimed to be due colored substitutes in Charleston and Savannah, were brought here on Saturday in charge of the Sheriff of Steuben County, on a requisition from Gov. FENTON, based upon twenty-eight indictments for forging found at the late Oyer and Terminer. They were discharged to-day by Judge FISHER, on account of some technical error in the requisition. Subsequently R. T. MERRICK, as counsel for the State of New-York, procured an order for their rearrest, to await a new requisition from Gov. FENTON. SPEAR has since been arrested, but Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS has been unable to find HINE, and it is supposed he has fled the city.

MRS. LANDER.

Mrs. LANDER appeared before a crowded and enthusiastic house here to-night in the character of *Elizabeth*.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city are Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, who contests the seat of Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio, and Mark Twain, the humorist.

The Majority Report.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing them to inquire into the official conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the present duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether in their opinion the said ANDREW JOHNSON, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and whether the said ANDREW JOHNSON has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, respectfully report that in the performance of the important task assigned to them they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the explorations of the public archives; but in following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry, and they submit herewith the result of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report. In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to such portions of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony, which they have been compelled to present without the order or arrangement that might have facilitated the examination as are regarded by them as most material to the issue, they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry has developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom, and the reasons by which they have been influenced in reaching them. In so doing they must be allowed the indulgence which a comprehensive scrutiny, running over a two years' administration of the affairs of a great Government, through an unexampled crisis of the State, and involving the very highest matters that can engage the attention of a free people, would serve to necessitate, and must at all events excuse. The charges made, and to which the investigations of the Committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of appointing, pardoning and veto powers; in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally in the commission of acts amounting to high crimes and misdemeanors under the Constitution, and upon this recital it was charged with the most general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting "whether he had been guilty of any acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or which in contemplation of the Constitution would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor requiring the interposition of the Constitutional power of the House." It will be observed that the great salient point of accusation standing out in the foreground, and challenging the attention of the country, is usurpation of power, which involves, of course, a violation of law, and here it may be remarked that perhaps every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well-settled principles of the Government, which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discovering itself in special infractions of the statutes or in the profligate use of the high powers conferred by the Constitution on the President, or revealing itself more manifestly in the systematic attempt to seize upon its sovereignty and disparage and supersede the great council to which that sovereignty has been intrusted in reference to the one great purpose of reconstructing the shattered Governments of the rebel States in accordance with his own wishes in the interest of the great criminals who carried them into the rebellion, and in such a way as to deprive the people of the loyal States of all chances of indemnity for the past and security for the future by pardoning their officers, and restoring their lands and bringing them back to their hearths unrepentant, and their hands yet red with the blood of our people, into a condition where they could once more embarrass and defy, if not absolutely rule, the Government which they had vainly endeavored to destroy. It is around this point, and as auxiliary to that great central idea, that all the special acts of mal-administration we have witnessed, will be found to gravitate and revolve, and it is to this point, therefore, as the great master-key which unlocks and interprets all of them, that the attention of the House will first be directed. It is a fact of history that the obstinate and protracted struggle between the Executive and Legislative departments, arising out of the claim of more than kingly power on the one hand, and as strongly maintained by the operators of the first rights of sovereignty, lodged with it by the people, on the other, which has convulsed this nation for the last two years, and presented a spectacle that has no example here, and none in England since the era of the STUARTS, began with the advent of the present Chief Magistrate. The catastrophe that lightened him to his place while it smote the heart of the nation with grief and horror, was the last expiring armed effort of the insurrection. The capital of the rebel Government had fallen; its chiefs were fugitives; its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had ceased; the hosts that had been gathered for the overthrow of this nation had either melted away in defeat or disaster or passed under the conquering hand of the Republic. The extraordinary mission of the Executive was fulfilled, although, as the Commander-in-Chief, he might possibly treat with belligerents in arms; the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the rebellion, and the unconditional surrender of the armies, had determined that power. To hold the conquered territory within our military grasp until the sovereign power of the nation, vesting in the Representatives the same power which had girt the sword upon the thigh of the Executive, and placed the resources of the country, in men and money, at his command, should be ready to declare its will in relation to the rebels it had conquered, was all that remained for him to do. But the duties of the sovereign were not at an end. An extent of territory of almost continental dimensions, desolated by war, but still swarming with millions of people, was at our feet awaiting the sentence which it had deserved. The local Governments swept away as they had been, in the opinion of the President himself, by the whirlwind of the rebellion, were in ruin, while communities were anarchy, the courts outlawed, the social ties dissolved, a system of pretended laws existing in deadly conflict with the law of the Conqueror. A people subdued, but sullen and full of hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had overthrown them; a loyal element asking for protection, a new and anomalous relation without a parallel in history, about which the wisest of statesmen might well hesitate and differ, superinduced fratricidal strife that had ruptured the original ties and placed its objects in the condition of public enemies, a large army to be disbanded, and such indulgence extended, such punishment inflicted, and such securities demanded for the future as the interests of peace and justice might require. Never in the history of this or any other State have questions more numerous and vital, more delicate or difficult, requiring graver deliberation or involving the exercise of higher governmental powers, presented themselves for the consideration of a people, and never was a Congress convoked in a more serious crisis of a State. The duties and responsibilities of the men who formed and organized the Union of these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861 to consult upon and provide the means for suppressing this great rebellion, were as nothing in the comparison, and demanded certainly no higher sagacity and no broader wisdom than the task of bringing back the dismembered States, and re-fusing those jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole. For this great work the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office. If Mr. LINCOLN had survived, it is not to be doubted from his habitual deference to the public will, that, although a citizen of a loyal State, and enjoying the public confidence in the highest possible degree, he would have felt it to be his duty to convoke the representatives of the people to lay down the sword in their presence, and to refer it to their enlightened and patriotic judgment to decide what was to be done with the territories and people that had been brought under the authority of the Government by our arms. The bloody hand of treason unfortunately hurried him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made this duty an imperative one with him, how powerfully reinforced by the double effect of the tragedy that not only deprived the nation of its trusted head, but cast the reins of government upon a successor. The new President was himself in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States which were to be summoned for judgment before the bar of the American people. It was, perhaps, but natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or in other words as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs. If other arguments had not sufficed to convince him of the necessity of referring all these great questions to the only tribunal on earth that had the power to decide them, it ought to have been sufficient that he owed alike his honors and his accidental powers to the generous confidence of the loyal States. He expected, of course, that they would insist, as they had a right to do, upon such conditions as would secure to them, if not indemnity for the past, at least the amplest securities for the future. Instead, therefore, of convoking the Congress of the States to deliberate upon the condition of the country, he seems to have made up his mind to undertake that mighty task himself, to forestall the judgment and the wishes of the loyal people, and neutralize the power to undo his work by bringing in the rebel States themselves to participate in the deliberations upon any and all questions which might be left for settlement. To effect this object he issues his Imperial proclamation, beginning with that of the 29th of May, in virtue, as he says, of his double authority as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the armies, declaring the governments of these States to have perished; creating, under the denomination of Provisional Governors, civil officers unknown to the law; appointing to these offices men who were notoriously disqualified by reason of their participation in the rebellion from holding any office under this Government, and yet allowed to hold the same and perform the duties thereof at salaries fixed by himself, and paid out of the contingent fund of one of the departments in clear violation of the Acts of July 2, 1862, and of Feb. 9, 1863. Declaring moreover at the same time that the Government of these States had been destroyed, he assumes it to be his individual right, as being himself the State, rather the United States, to execute the guardiancy of the Constitution by providing them with new heads, and accordingly directing his pretended Governors to order Conventions of such of the people as it was his pleasure to indicate to make his Constitutions for them, on such terms and with such provisions as were agreeable to himself. Unprovided, however, of course, in the absence of Congress, with the necessary resources to meet the expenses of these organizations, he not only directs the payment of a portion of them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, but with a boldness unequaled even by CHARLES I., when he undertook to reign without a Parliament, provides for a deficit by authorizing the seizure of property and the appropriation of moneys belonging to the Government and directing his endeavors to levy taxes for the same purpose from the subject people.

The further reading of the report was dispensed with, excepting the conclusion, as follows:

In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted, and the view of the law herein presented, the Committee are of opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House. In that, upon the final surrender of the rebel armies and the overthrow of the rebel Government, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, neglected to convene the Congress of the United States; that, by its aid and authority, legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional Governments in the States then actually in rebellion. In that, in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, of the 29th day of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the Government of North Carolina, and whether any other Government that might be set up therein, was republican in form, and that in his office of President it was his duty and within his power to guarantee to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, contrary also to a deliberate opinion of the Supreme Court, which declared that Congress is vested exclusively with the power to decide whether the government of a State is republican or not. In that he did thereafter recognize and treat a plan of government set up in North Carolina under, and in conformity to his own advice and direction as republican in form and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress is the branch of the Government in which by the Constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding Congress did refuse to recognise such government as a legitimate government, or as a government republican in form; in that by a public proclamation and otherwise, he did, in the year 1865, invite, solicit and convene in certain other States, then recently in rebellion, Conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, and urged and directed such Conventions to frame Constitutions for such States; in that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm, certain so-called Constitutions, framed by such illegal and treasonable assemblages of persons, which Constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States—thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively; in that he pardoned large numbers of public and notorious traitors with the design of receiving from them aid in such Conventions, called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States thus recently in rebellion prior to the annual meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to accept, ratify and confirm such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; in that he did within and for the States recently in rebellion create and establish, as a civil officer, the office of Provisional Governor so-called—an office unknown to the Constitution or laws of the land; in that he appointed to such office so created in said States respectively, men who were public and notorious traitors, he well knowing that they had been engaged in open, persistent and formidable efforts for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and well knowing also [illegible] these men could not enter upon the duties of [illegible] office without committing the crime of perjury, [illegible] manifest violation of the laws of the country; [illegible] directed the Secretary of State to promise p[illegible] of money to said persons so illegally appointed as salary or compensation for services to be performed in said office so illegally created, contrary to the provision of the law of the United States, approved Feb. 4, 1863, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1864, and for a deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June 30, 1863."

In that he directed the Secretary of War to pay moneys to said persons for service performed in said office so illegally created, which moneys were so paid under his direction without authority of law, contrary to law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States; in that he deliberately dispensed with and suspended the operation of a provision of a law of the United States, passed on the 2d of July, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes;" in that he appointed to offices created by the laws of the United States persons who, as was well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion, who were guilty of the crime of treason, and who could not, without committing the crime of perjury, or otherwise violating criminally the said act of July 2, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof; in that, without authority of law, and contrary to law, he used and applied property taken from the enemy in time of war, for the payment of the expense and the support of the said illegal and unconstitutional Governments so set up in the said States recently in rebellion, and for a like purpose, and in violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office, he authorized and permitted a levy of taxes upon the people of said States, thus usurping and exercising a power which, by the Constitution, is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States; all of which acts was a usurpation of powers contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his oath of office as President of the United States. In that the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, has, in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied substantially the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government and restoration of said State to the Union; and in like manner he has asserted his exclusive right to provide Governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim the restoration of said States to the Union. All of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress, and calculated to subvert the Government of the United States. In that, in accordance with said declaration, he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress for the pacification of the States recently in rebellion and their speedy restoration to the Union, and upon the ground and for the reason that the States had been restored to their places in the Union by his aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional proceedings, thus so interposing, and using a constitutional power of the office he held so as to prevent the restoration of the Union upon a Constitutional basis. In that he has exercised the power of removals from, and appointments to office, for the purpose of maintaining effectually his aforesaid usurpation, and for the purpose of securing the recognition by Congress of the State Governments, so illegally and unconstitutionally set up in the States recently in rebellion, such removals and appointments having been attended and followed with great injury to the public service and with enormous losses to the public revenue. In that, in the exercise of the pardoning power, he issued an order for the restoration of one hundred and ninety-three men belonging to West Virginia, who, upon the records of the War Department, were marked as deserters from the army in time of war, and this, upon the representation of private and interested persons, and without the previous investigation by an officer of the War Department, for the sole purpose of enabling such persons to vote in an election then pending in said State, and with the expectation that they would so vote as to support him in his aforesaid unconstitutional proceedings. He then well knew that the men so restored, and by virtue of such restoration, would be entitled to a large sum of money from the Treasury of the United States. In that by his message to the House of Representatives on the 22d of June, 1866, and other public and private means, he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the several States by the Houses of Congress. Agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided among other things for the validity of the public debt, of the United States, rendered the payment of any claim for slaves emancipated, or of any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States impossible, either by the Goverment of the United States or by any of the States recently in rebellion. He well knowing that the provisions inserted under and by his dictation in the said illegal Constitutions for said States, were wholly inadequate to protect the loyal people of the United States against the payment of claims on account of debts incurred by such States in aid of rebellion, thus rendering it practicable and easy for those in authority in the aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional Governments thus set up to tax and oppress the loyal people of such States for the benefit of those who have been engaged in the attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States; in that he has made official and other public declarations and statements calculated and designated to injure and impair the credit of the United States, to encourage persons recently engaged in rebellion against its authority, to obstruct and resist the organization of the rebel States socalled upon a Republican basis, and calculated and designed also to deprive the Congress of the United States of the confidence of the people, as well in its patriotism as in its constitutional right to exist and to act as the department of the Government which, under the Constitution, possesses exclusive legislative powers, and all this with the intent of rendering Congress incapable of resisting either his said usurpations of power, or of providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union; and that in all this he has exercised the veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office for the purpose of delaying, hindering, obstructing and preventing the restoration of the Union by constitutional means; and for the further purpose of alienating from the Government and laws of the States those persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, and who without aid, comfort and encouragement thus by him given to them, would have resumed in good faith their allegiance to the Constitution, and all with the expectation of conciliating them to himself personally, and he might thereby finally prevent the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Congress, and further, that the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, transferred and surrendered and authorized and directed the transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the Rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, he well knowing that in some instances the railways had been constructed by the United States; that in others railways and railway property had been captured from the enemy in war, and afterward repaired at great cost by the United States, such transfer and surrender being made without authority of law and in violation of law. In that he directed and authorized the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States, by purchase and construction, to corporations and parties then known to him to be unable to pay their debts then matured and due; and thus without exacting from said corporations and parties any security whatever in that he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the Government to postpone and delay the collection of monies due and payable to the United States on account of such sales. In apparent conformity to an order previously made by him that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railways then due and unpaid for a period of four years or more, should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed, in that, in conformity to such order and direction, the collection of moneys payable and then due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest on such bonds, of which he himself was a large holder, was paid according to the terms of his own order, thus corruptly using his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States, and for his own personal advantage. In that, he has not only restored to claimants thereof large amounts of cotton and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury, in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and this in violation of a law of the United States, which orders and requires the payment into the Treasury of the United States of all moneys received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants a sufficient and easy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in conformance of appropriations made by law.

And further, in that the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assemblage of citizens of Louisiana, and this by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor—and all with the intent to deprive the loyal people of Louisiana of every opportunity to frame a State Government, republican in form; and with the intent, further, to continue in places of trust and emolument persons who had engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs. All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union: and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States. The Committee, therefore, report the accompanying resolution and recommend its passage.

(Signed)
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Views of Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge.

Representatives JAMES F. WILSON and FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE handed in a report dissenting from the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the Committee. They say on the 3d day of June, 1867, it was declared by a solemn vote in the Committee that, from the testimony then before them, it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as called an exercise of the impeaching power of this House. The vote stood yeas 5, nays 4. On the 21st inst. this action of the Committee was reversed, and a vote of five to four declared in favor of reconsidering to the House an impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since we were informed of the character of the report which represents this changed attitude of the Committee. The recentness of this event compels a general treatment of some features of the case as it is presented by the majority, which, otherwise would have been treated of more in detail. The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the doors against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us, which would be received by any Court in the land. We dissent from all of this, and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live, shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present time, has, in no inconsiderable degree, given tone to the document which we decline to approve. Dissenting as we do from the report of the Committee, both as to the law of the case, and the conclusions drawn from the facts developed by the testimony, a due regard for the body, which imposed on us the high and transcendently important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, impels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a most solemn vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty, we feel that the spirit of the partisan should be laid aside, and that the interests of the Republic, as they are measured by its Constitution and laws alone, shall guide us, and we most deeply regret that in this regard we cannot approve the report of the majority of the Committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partisans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel pained by the tone, temper and spirit of their report. But regrets will not answer the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion, and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of a careful, deliberate, and, as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

Messrs. WILSON and WOODBRIDGE then proceeded to discuss the Constitutional question, with regard to impeachment, etc., showing by reference to legal authorities that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. English precedents are referred to at length, and copious extracts are made from the testimony of the Committee, in order to refute the reasoning and conclusion of the majority.

They conclude as follows: A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it is utterly irrelevant to the case; comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the Senate. All of the testimony relating to the failure to try and admission to bail of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the assassination of President LINCOLN, the Diary of J. WILKES BOOTH, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, the alleged correspondence of the President with JEFFERSON DAVIS may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still, much of this irrelevant matter has been interwoven into the majority report, and has served to heighten its color and to deepen its tone. Strike out the stage effect of this irrelevant matter, and the prominence given to the Tudors, the Stuarts and MICHAEL BURNS, and much of the play will disappear. Settle down upon the real evidence in the cases, that which will establish, in view of the attending circumstances, a substantial crime, by making plain the elements which constitute it, and the case in many respects dwarfs into a political contest. In approaching a conclusion, we do not fail to recognize the standpoints from which this case can be reviewed—the legal and the political. Viewing it from the latter, the case is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power; he has betrayed their confidence and joined hands with their enemies; he has proved false to the express and implied conditions which underlie his elevation to power, and in our view of the case deserves the censure and condemnation of every well-disposed citizen of the Republic. While we acquit him of impeachable crimes, we pronounce him guilty of many wrongs. His contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times and to the demands of a progressive civilization, enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought, he seeks to measure the great events which surround him by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs before the rebellion, and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others. Judge him politically, condemn him, but the day of political impeachments must be a sad one for the country. Political unfitness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot-box, not in the high Court of impeachments. A contrary rule might leave to Congress but little time for other business than the trial of impeachments. But we are not now dealing with political offences. Crimes and misdemeanors are now demanding our attention. Do these within the meaning of the Constitution appear? Rest the case upon political offences, and we are prepared to pronounce against the President, for such offences are numerous and grave. If Mexican experience is desired we need have no difficulty, for there almost every election is productive of a revolution. If the people of this Republic desire such a result, we we have not yet been able to discover it, nor would we favor it if its presence were manifest; while we condemn and censure the political conduct of the President, and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary powers, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us, we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct. We, therefore, declare that the case before us presented by the testimony, and measured by the law, does not declare such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require "the interposition of the Constitutional power of this House," and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

(Signed)
JAMES F. WILSON,
FREDERICK C. WOODBRIDGE.

Views of Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge.

The undersigned, agreeing with our associates of the minority of the Committee in their views of the law, and in the conclusions that the evidence before the Committee presents no case for the impeachment of the President, might, if they had stopped there, been content simply to have joined in the report which they have submitted; but as they, as well as the majority, have felt it their duty to go further, and express their censure and condemnation of the President, we feel that it is due to ourselves and to the position we occupy to present, as briefly as possible, a few additional remarks for the consideration of the House and of the country. having determined that the evidence does not show that the President has been guilty of any act or crime for which, under our Constitution and laws, he can or ought to be impeached. This conclusion, as it seems to us, is the determination of the whole question submitted by the House to the Committee. It is the commission by the President of an impeachable offence only that can subject him to our official jurisdiction, or justify us as a Committee of the House of Representatives, or even the House itself, as such challenging his official acts. As the report of the majority does not charge the President with any act recognizable by any statute or law of the land as a crime or misdemeanor, we can but regard the charges preferred as a political or partisan demonstration, tended and intended to bring him into odium and contempt among the people, as an unjustifiable attempt to excite their suspicions. "*Spargere voces in vulgarem ambigues.*" We utterly deny the right of the Committee or any member thereof, as such, to do this. As citizens, as politicians, we may criticise, find fault with and condemn the entire administration of the President; but as a Committee of this House, considering the charge referred to it as members of Congress acting officially, we have no such right, power or jurisdiction. The Executive is one of the considerate departments of this Government, invested with certain defined Constitutional powers and prerogatives over which the Legislature has no control, and with the Constitutional exercise of which the Legislative Department has no right to interfere. The original source of all executive and legislative power is the same—the people. The warrant and measure of those powers is the same—the Constitution. In his constitutional and legislative sphere, in the exercise and conduct of his department, the President is as free to act and as independent as Congress. While acting within the bounds prescribed for it by the Constitution, he is no more accountable or responsible to Congress than Congress is to him. Congress has no more authority to censure and condemn him than he has to censure and condemn Congress. His discretion, exercised within the bounds of the Constitution, is no more subject to the animadversion or reproof of Congress than are the Constitutional and discretionary acts of Congress to him. Neither Congress nor the President has any power or authority not derived from and found in the Constitution. The only question with reference to which the Committee were authorized to inquire was, whether the charges against the President were true, and constitute an offence or offences subjecting him to impeachment. Certainly if this is not the only question referred to the Committee, it is the only one which the Committee as such can investigate. The political purpose of the acts of the President has not for one moment engaged the attention of the Committee. We most certainly—having no other motive or interest than to serve our country and do our duty in the matter referred to us—have never once in the taking of testimony, or the examination of witnesses, supposed that any question other than the impeachment was properly before us. The impeachment of the President, the chief officer of this great Republic, the bare inquiry with a view to ascertain whether he had committed any offence for which he ought, or might be put upon trial before the most august tribunal of the world, impressed us from the beginning with most solemn awe. We endeavored in the investigation to exclude from our minds every question of mere politics, and as far as possible to be uninfluenced by party bias. We were admonished that in some sense the nation, the people, in the person of their Executive Head, were on trial before the world, and that personal animosity and party politics should be inflexible and scrupulously forgotten and ignored. For any cause to have shrunk from a full and careful investigation of the great question of impeachment was cowardice; to have pursued it in the spirit of party; to have degraded it into a mere investigation of political policy with reference to party "success" would have been meanness, and disgraced the nation itself by scandalizing the nation's constitutional head. We repeat, therefore, that the investigation of the Committee was, so far as we took part in it, with the sole view to ascertain whether the President, under the charge preferred against him, was guilty of any impeachable offence. Not only so, but with the belief that it was the only question we were authorized or expected to inquire into. Not a witness was called or examined with any view to proving a case for merely censuring or condemning the political action of the President. No suggestion was made or intimation given by the majority of the Committee, until the resolution of censure was offered, that there was any purpose of considering, as a Committee, any but the question of impeachment, nor was there then, as we understood it, any purpose of reporting such resolutions in the House for its official action. We think, therefore, that we are warranted in saying that although much testimony irrelevant, illegal and experimental was taken, much that had no bearing upon the question of impeachment, and much more that was not testimony in any case or for any purpose, that none was taken with any view except the impeachment, hence we insist that, if the Committee had the right of jurisdiction, which we deny, to inquire into the political discretionary power of the President, with a view to his condemnation, that it has not in any legitimate and proper manner investigated, or attempted to consider that subject. We do not impugn the personal motives of any member of the Committee who differs with us. Our intercourse upon the Committee has been pleasant, and the courtesy with which we have been treated, uniform and uninterrupted. We entertain none but the most kindly feelings toward every member, but candor and a sense of duty compel us to declare that we can find no warrant or excuse for this traveling outside or beyond the subject with which the Committee was charged to censure and condemn the President, except in the prejudice and zeal of overheated partyism. The President needs and can ask no defence from us upon party grounds, or upon any other than those which spring from official obligations and duty. He was not the President of our choice was not elected by our votes; nor is it necessary that we should agree with him, or justify, or approve, all he has done; neither do we feel called upon to review all the great mass of testimony taken by the Committee to show that his censure and condemnation are not warranted by it, though taken as it has been and unchallenged as it was; in that regard all do not, however, believe the unbiased, the unprejudiced mind will be able in the testimony to discover any just or reasonable cause for condemning or impugning the motives by which he was actuated. Indeed, differing with him in opinion as we have, as to the policy and propriety of many things he has done, and many more that he has left undone, we feel compelled to declare that the proofs before us will not warrant a charge that he was in any instance controlled by motives other than pure and patriotic. His greatest offence we apprehend will be found to be that he has not been able to follow those who elected him to his office, in their mad assaults upon and departure from the constitutional government of the fathers of the Republic, and that standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his present exalted position, he has dared to differ with the majority of Congress upon great and vital questions. He has believed in the continuing and binding obligations of the Constitution; that the suppression of the rebellion against the Union was the preservation of the Union and States comprising it, and that when the rebellion was put down the States were all equally entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. Planting himself firmly and immovably upon this position, he has incurred the fierce and malignant hatred and opposition of all those who claim, by virtue of the alleged conquest of the territory and the subjugation of the people of the lately rebellious States, the power and right to dictate to them the Constitution and laws they shall live under, and the liberties they shall be permitted to enjoy. In this difference between Congress and the President, and the desire of each for the adoption by the country of their respective views, is, we suspect, to be found not only the cause for the movement to impeach the President, but of his censure and condemnation. Out of it has grown the embittered feelings and violent hatred of the President by his former friends. The majority of Congress and of the Committee have entertained and been prepared to declare at all times in Congress and out of it, even more strongly than is expressed in their report, this same censure and condemnation. This opinion was not formed upon any testimony taken before the Committee, or upon any facts elicited by its investigation. It was a political opinion growing out of a difference of views upon political questions. It was the opinion with which the majority of the Committee entered upon the investigation. It was that which inspired and stimulated all its inquiries and examinations. But, notwithstanding these preexisting opinions and prejudices, the minority of the Committee have been compelled to find, after the fullest consideration, and great protracted deliberation, that the President had committed no offence for which, under our laws he can or ought to be impeached, and hence none, as we insist, subjecting him to the official jurisdiction of the Committee of the House. The censure and condemnation of the President, either by the majority or minority, is without our jurisdiction, not justified by the facts, unbecoming one department of the Government toward another, and calculated to bring reproach upon the Committee, the House, and the Nation. We cannot ignore the fact that time has been spent and testimony taken by the Committee in endeavoring to ascertain if the President, in his official capacity, has spoken censoriously and condemnatory of Congress. With a view to his impeachment therefore, can is be now becoming in a Committee of this House, or in the House itself, to go beyond its jurisdiction, and censure and condemn the President, than for him to censure and condemn Congress? Is not the impropriety of the one as apparent as the other? If one is impeachable, is not the other wrong? What would be thought of the Supreme Court, if after having been compelled in a case properly pending before it, to decide an act of Congress constitutional, it should, because it did not agree to the propriety or policy of the enactment, declare its severe censure and condemnation of the Congress for having passed it—who would hesitate to pronounce this an unjustifiable and even unwarrantable interference with the rights and duties of Congress by the Supreme Court, calculated to disturb the harmony of our governmental system, and to bring into unhappy, if not fatal collision the coördinate departments? Like this attempt to reprove or censure the President for acts or wrongs not amounting to offences, subjecting him to the legal jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, such an act would be sheer impudence; an act on the part of the Court justly meriting obloquy and reproach. Such interference by one department of the Government with the others, without authority of law, must, and will most assuredly break off that comity which should at all times characterize their relations in intercourse. The end can not but be foreseen—the antagonism will ultimately produce enmity and open hostility and aggressions which must result in the destruction of one or more departments, and as a consequence destroy one system of government altogether. With all due respect to the majority of the Committee, we cannot regard the charges made against the President as a serious attempt to procure his impeachment without dwelling upon their utter failure to point to the commission of a single act that is recognized by the laws of our country as a high crime or misdemeanor. The inconsistency of the majority cannot fail to challenge the attention of the country. Acts for which Mr. LINCOLN was clamorously applauded are deemed high crimes in Mr. JOHNSON. For every act so gravely condemned the President had the sanction and approval of his Cabinet, and yet, while he is arraigned before the world as a criminal of the deepest dye, they are not only not impeached, but are recognized as special favorites of the party for impeachment. The latter have even gone so far as to unite in the passage of an extraordinary and unprecedented law to prevent the President from removing these officers from the places which they held. Mr. STANTON, the late Secretary of War gave his emphatic approval of the acts for which the President is arraigned, and yet the Ex-Secretary is a favorite and popular martyr, and the whole country is vexed with clamors for his restoration to power and place. The President is held criminally responsible for the acts of subordinates, of which he did not even have the slightest notice or knowledge; and yet those bringing him to trial enact a statute depriving him of all control over these same subordinates, and they are deemed worthy of the especial protection of Congress. The President has used every means within his power to bring the great State prisoner, JEFFERSON DAVIS, to a speedy trial, and yet he has been denounced throughout the land for procastination and preventing the trial, while the judges and prosecuting officers having control of the matter have been deemed worthy of the most honored plaudits. Were ever inconsistencies more glaring and unexplicable than these? And can we possibly be mistaken when we assert that, however honest he may be, the majority of the Committee, the verdict of the country and of posterity will be that the crime of the President consists not in violations, but in refusals to violate the laws; in being unable to keep pace with the "party of progress," in their rapidly advancing movements, or to step "outside and above" the Constitution in the administration of the Government. In preferring the Constitution of his country to the dictation of an unscrupulous partisan cabal, in bravely daring to meet the maledictions of those who have aimed at the accomplishment of a most wicked and dangerous revolution, rather than to encounter the reproach of his own conscience and the curses of posterity through all time. If the subject were not too grave and serious a one for mirth, some of the grounds of impeachment presented by the majority would certainly be sufficiently amusing. The President is gravely arraigned for arraying himself against the loyal people of the country in vetoing the miscalled Reconstruction Acts of Congress, when, without dwelling upon the constitutional right and duty of the President in the premises, Congress itself has for these same acts received the most withering and indignant condemnation and rebuke of the entire people from Maine to California. The impeachers, forgetting that they have been themselves impeached, and that the verdict of the tribunal of the last resort has already been rendered against them, still persist in trifling with the peace, safety and prosperity of the country, by precipitating upon this dangerous question at a time so critical as this. It is wicked thus to trifle with the most vital interests of the nation and to disregard the voice of a great people when spoken, as in this case, so emphatically in favor of the preservation of our Constitutional form of government, and the rights and liberties established by our Revolutionary fathers. We will not attempt to add anything to the able, and, as we believe, unanswerable argument just presented by the Chairman of our Committee upon the law of impeachment. Had not experience taught us the wonderful diversity of human judgments and conclusions we should find it difficult to believe that there could upon the questions submitted to us, possibly be two opinions among candid and intelligent men. Blind bigotry and unbridled partisan rage, it is true, can see crime in the most meritorious actions; and men governed by the unhallowed passions do not hesitate to drag to the stake or the torture of the Inquisition all who will not conform to their wretched creeds and miserable dogmas. They substantiate their own crude and often crazy theories, for truth and justice and under pain of severest penalties demand of all men to bow down and worship the idol they have erected. That their own judgment may be fallible, or that other men differing from them may be equally wise and honest with thousands, never occurs to their minds, and they will without hesitation question the justice even of the Almighty if the ways of Providence do not conform to their own crude theories. This class of men has constituted a considerable portion of mankind in all ages, and in none have they been more numerous than in our own. They have furnished the bigots and persecutors of all times, and their pathway through the long line of history, from its earliest date to the present time, has been marked with carnage and desolation. With such men no argument, based upon the Constitution and established laws, can have any ability; they live and breathe in a purer and higher atmosphere outside of the Constitution and above the laws. They are too pure and immaculate to be fettered by the restraints of constitutions or written laws. They are law unto themselves, and both men and Gods must conform to their views and theories, or receive their bitterest maledictions. But our people will never submit to have their Chief Magistrate arraigned for trial for offences unknown to the laws, and which exist only in the excited brains of her political enemies. It would be a precedent disastrous in its consequences and subversive of our political institutions. We cannot doubt that the evidence herewith, this day admitted, will be received with a universal burst of indignation by the American people. If they retain any fast pride in their country and its institutions they will blush to find that the chief officer of their Government has for ten months been subjected to the scrutiny of a secret Star Chamber inquisition, unparalleled in its character in the annals of civilization. A drag net has been put out to catch every malicious whisper throughout the land. and all the vile vermin who had gossip or slander to retail, hearsay or otherwise, have been permitted to appear and place it upon record for the delectation of mankind. Spies have been sent all over the land to find something that might blacken the name and character of the chief-magistrate of our country; unwhipped knaves have given information of fabulous letters and documents that, like the *ignis fatuus*, eternally eluded the grasp of their pursuers, and the chase resulted only in aiding the depletion of the public Treasury. That notorious character, Gen. L. C. BAKER, chief of the detective force, once had the effrontery to insult the American people by placing his spies within the very walls of the Executive Mansion. The privacy of the President's home, his private life and habits, and most secret thoughts have not been deemed sacred or exempt from invasion. The members of his household have been examined, and the chief prosecutor has not hesitated to dive into loathsome dungeons and consort with convicted felons for the purpose of accomplishing the object of arraigning the President on a charge of infamous crime. When we consider all these facts, and that the investigation has been a secret *ex-parte* one; that it has been so persistent and untiring, and carried on at a time of most unparalleled party exciment; when the masses of the dominant party were lashed into a wild frenzy, and led to believe that the President was guilty of treason; when thousands all over the land thought that it would be a righteous act to get him out of the way by any means, fair or foul, and when he has been hunted down by partisan malice, as no man was ever hunted down before, it is really wonderful that so little has been elicited that tends in the slightest to tarnish the fair fame of the President. The American people ought to congratulate themselves for the sake of the reputation of their country, that the failure has been so emphatic and so complete. In what we have said of the character of evidence taken before us, and the means taken to procure it, we must not be understood as reflecting upon the action of the Committee or any member thereof. Such an interpretation of our remarks would do great injustice to us and to them. Whether such latitude should have been given in the examination of witnesses we will not now inquire. In an examination before a Committee it would be difficult and perhaps impossible to confine the evidence to such as would be allowed admissable before a court of justice. Indeed it may be questioned whether it would be proper so to restrict it, and it was perhaps better, even for the President, that those who were managing the prosecution for the outside, were permitted to present anything that they might call corroborative evidence, as the world can thus the better comprehend how utterly destitute of foundation is all this clamor that has been raised against him. The first witness examined was Gen. LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, late Chief of the Detective Police, and although examined on oath time and again, and on various occasions, it is doubtful whether he has in any one thing told the truth, even by accident. In every important statement he is contradicted by witnesses of unquestionable credibility, and there can be no doubt that to his many previous outrages, entitling him to an unenviable immortality, he has added that of willful and deliberate perjury; and we are glad to know that no one member of the Committee deems any statement made by him as worthy of the slightest credit. What a blush of shame will tinge the cheek of the American student in future years when he reads that this miserable wretch, for years held, as it were, in the hollow of his hand the liberties of the American people; that clothed with power by a reckless adm[illegible]

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THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRANT.

The following is the testimony given by Gen. GRANT before the Judiciary Committee of the House:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 18, 1867.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, sworn and examined.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Q.—At what time were you made General of the army by your present title? A.—In July, 1866.

Q.—Did you after that time have interviews with the President in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States? A.—I have seen the President very frequently on the subject, and have heard him express his views very frequently; but I cannot call to mind any special interview. I have been called to Cabinet meetings a number of times.

Q.—With reference to those matters? A.—Generally, when I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting, it was because some question was up in which, as General of the army, I would be interested.

Q.—Did you have any interviews with him on the subject of granting amnesty or pardon to the officers of the Confederate army, or to the people of those States? A.—Not that I am aware of. I have occasionally recommended a person for amnesty. I do not recollect any special interview that I have had on the subject. I recollect speaking to him once or twice about the time that he issued his proclamation. I thought myself at that time that there was no reason why, because a person had risen to the rank of General, he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank. I thought his proclamation all right so far as it excluded graduates from West Point or from the Naval Academy, or persons connected with the Government, who had gone into the rebellion; but I did not see any reason why a volunteer who happened to rise to the rank of General should be excluded any more than a Colonel. I recollect speaking on that point. Neither did I see much reason for the $20,000 clause. I afterward, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the $20,000 clause than I was.

Q.—Do you recollect, when you had that interview with him, when you expressed those opinions? A.—About the time of the proclamation.

Q.—Did the President, previous to issuing that proclamation, ask your opinion on the various points of it? A.—I do not recollect. I know that I was present when it was read before it was issued. I do not think that I was asked my views at all. I had the privilege, of course, being there to express my views.

Q.—Was not that the purpose of your attendance—to get your views on the subject? A.—I cannot say that it was. About that time I was frequently asked to be present at Cabinet meetings.

Q.—Were there other subjects discussed before you at the meetings referred to? A.—Yes, Sir. Whenever I was there all the subjects that were up that day were discussed.

Q.—I speak of that time. A.—I imagine not. My recollection is that it was solely to hear the proclamation read; but I would not be positive as to that. It is my recollection.

Q.—Did you give your opinion to the President that it would be better at that time to issue a proclamation of general amnesty? A.—No, Sir; I never gave any such an opinion as that. By general amnesty I mean universal amnesty.

Q.—Did you give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and Gen. Lee? A.—No, Sir. I frequently had to intercede for Gen. Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President, at that time, occupied exactly the reverse grounds, viz.: that they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him, not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground that I took.

Q.—Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldiers? A.—Of course it applied to every one who took the parole; but that matter was not canvassed except in case of some of the leaders. I claimed that, in surrendering their armies and arms, they had done what they could not all of them have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped. But they surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to the obligations which they had taken; and they were entitled to that.

Q.—You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated that parole? A.—Yes; that was the view I took of the question.

Q.—That is your view still? A.—Yes, Sir; unquestionably.

Q.—Did you understand that to apply to Gen. Lee? A.—Certainly.

Q.—That was your understanding of the arrangement which you made with Gen. Lee? A.—That was my understanding of an arrangement which I gave voluntarily. Gen. Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we could make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet.

Q.—You considered that the like terms were given by Gen. Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? A.—Yes, Sir; to all the armies that surrendered after that.

Q.—And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by courts? A.—That was my opinion. I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried, or who is being tried, by the questions asked.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I am not trying anybody; I am inquiring in reference to the President's proclamation, and as to the views he entertained.

Q.—Did you give those views to the President? A.—I have stated those views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in those views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that those persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole.

Q.—Did you consider that that applied to Jefferson Davis? A.—No, Sir; he did not take any parole.

Q.—He did not surrender? A.—No, Sir. It applied to no person who was captured—only to those who were paroled.

Q.—Did the President insist that Gen. Lee should be tried for treason? A.—He contended for it.

Q.—And you claimed to him that the parole which Gen. Lee had given would be violated in such trial? A.—I did. I insisted on it that Gen. Lee would not have surrendered his army, and given up all their arms, if he had supposed that after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which, I insisted upon, we had received.

Q.—Did the President argue that question with you? A.—There was not much argument about it; it was merely assertion.

Q.—After you had expressed your opinion upon it did he coincide with you? A.—No, Sir; not then. He afterward got to agreeing with me on that subject. I never claimed that the parole gave those prisoners any political rights whatever. I thought that that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control; that, simply, as General-in-Chief commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offences not in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, so long as their parole was kept.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time you had those conversations? Can you state any particular time, or up to any particular time, when they were finished? A.—The conversations were frequent after the inauguration of Mr. Johnson. I cannot give the time. He seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders to punish them. He would say that the leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He cared nothing for the men in the ranks—the common men. He would let them go, for they were led into it by the leaders.

Q.—Was that said to you in conversation? A.—I have heard him say it a number of times. He said it to me, and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South.

Q.—What persons do you recollect as being present at those conversations—I mean what Southern men? A.—I did not know them all. I recollect that on one occasion he talked to a delegation from Richmond in that way. I do not know any of their names.

Q.—Was that prior or subsequent to his proclamation? A.—It was subsequent, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect at any time urging the President to go further in granting amnesty than he had gone in his proclamation? A.—Just as I said before, I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of General should exclude him any more than any other grade. And with reference to the twenty thousand dollar clause, I thought that a man's success in this world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty; but I recollect afterward saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular, and I was wrong. In reference to the other, I never changed my views. If he was going to give amnesty to a soldier at all, I did not see why the fact of a man's having risen to the rank of General should be a reason for excluding him.

Q.—Did you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty? A.—I do not think I said anything on that subject. I only looked at the proclamation as one which he was determined to issue, and as a thing susceptible to amendment or improvement.

Q.—Did you not give your opinion at all that amnesty ought to be granted to those people to any extent? A.—I know that I was in favor of some proclamation of the sort, and perhaps I may have said so. It was necessary to do something to establish Governments and civil law there. I wanted to see that done, but I do not think I ever pretended to dictate what ought to be done.

Q.—Did you not advise? A.—I do not think I ever did. I have given my opinions, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think I advised any course myself any more than that I was very anxious to see something done to restore civil Governments in those States.

Q.—Did you not give your opinion at all to the President as to what should be done? A.—I do not think I did. After matters were done, I was willing to express an opinion for or against particular clauses.

Q.—I suppose the President called on you for advice on those questions? A.—I say I was in favor, and so expressed myself, of something being done to restore civil rule there immediately, as near as it could be done under the circumstances.

Q.—Did you suggest anything? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. WOODBRIDGE—Q.—I understand your position to be this: That you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy; but that, when any question came up, and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done, you gave an opinion? A.—That was it, exactly; and I presumed the whole Committee so understood me. I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion about what had been done, I was unwilling to give it. I originated no plan and suggested no plan for civil government. I only gave my views on measures after they had been originated. I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there. There were no Governments there when the war was over, and I wanted to see some Governments established, and wanted to see it done quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or in what form.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE: Q.—I confined my questions entirely to war and peace. In expressing the opinion that something ought to be done and done quickly, did you make a suggestion of what ought to be done? A.—No, Sir. I will state here that before Mr. Lincoln's assassination, the question about issuing a proclamation of some sort, and establishing some sort of civil government there, was up; and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office.

Q.—Did you give your opinion on that after it was done. A.—I was present, I think, twice, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when a proclamation which had been prepared was read. After his assassination it continued right along, and I was there with Mr. Johnson.

Q.—Did you give President Johnson your opinion on the subject of the proclamation, which you say was up before Mr. Lincoln's death, and was continued afterward? A.—I say I have given my opinion on particular passages of it.

Q.—Tell us what conversations you had with President Johnson on the subject, so far as you can recollect it? A.—I have stated once or twice that, so far as I can recollect, I disagreed with two clauses of the proclamation. As to the plan of establishing Provisional Governors there, that was a question which I knew nothing about, and which I do not recollect having expressed an opinion about. The only opinion I recollect having expressed on that subject at all was to the Secretary of War. I thought there would be some difficulty in getting people down there to accept offices, but I found afterward they were ready enough to take them.

By the Chairman—Q.—If I understand you correctly, the only opinion that you expressed, and the only advice that you gave, were in reference to the military side of the question, and not in reference to the civil side? A.—Nothing further than that I was anxious that something should be done to restore some sort of government.

Q.—But you gave no advice as to what should be done? A.—I gave no advice as to what should be done.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Q.—State the conversation that you had on that subject. A.—I have had repeated conversations with the President, but I cannot specify what those conversations were any more than I have already done.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARDON.

Q.—Did you recommend certain Generals of the Confederate army to the President for pardon who fell within the exemptions? A.—Yes, Sir; I recommended Gen. Longstreet, I think, a year and a half ago; and, although I cannot recollect the names of anybody else, I think I recommended several others.

Q.—Do you recollect recommending J. G. French, a graduate of West Point? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. What part did he take in the rebellion? A.—He was a Brigadier-General.

Q.—Was he a graduate of West Point? A.—He was; and a class-mate of mine.

Q.—Do you recollect recommending the pardon of George H. Stuart? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part did he take in the Confederate service? A.—He was a General, and commanded a brigade or division; he took no very conspicuous part.

Q.—Was he a graduate of West Point? A.—I think so.

Q.—He was not a class-mate of yours? A.—No, Sir; he came long after me.

Q.—Was there any special circumstance in his case which you considered? A.—Yes, Sir; I did that at the instance of Gen. Hunter, and as a special favor to him, and I did it because it affected an inheritance; Stuart's wife was a staunch, consistent Union woman throughout the war, notwithstanding her husband was in the rebel army; I think she never went South; she was as devoted to the Union cause as any woman whose husband was on our side. There was considerable property in Maryland which had not been confiscated, which he inherits, and I thought that his wife and his children were entitled to that property. Gen. Hunter thought so too. My recommendation was not out of any favor to Gen. Stuart.

Q.—Were those circumstances presented to the President as a reason for the pardon? A.—I do not know that they were, and I do not know that they were not. I think I merely signed a recommendation.

Q.—Did that contain the statement you have given? A.—I do not recollect whether it did or not. I do not know that I stated the circumstances to the President.

Q.—Do you recollect signing the recommendation of M. D. Ector, a rebel Brigadier-General? A.—No, Sir. I do not recollect there being such a Brigadier-General in the rebel service.

Q.—The report in the House is that he was pardoned on the recommendation of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and John Hancock. A.—I do not recollect any such person as John Hancock, or the General named.

Q.—Do you recollect —— Lloyd J. Dean? (Beall?) A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you sign a recommendation, or make an application to the President for his pardon? A.—I do not think that the record will show that I recommended his pardon, but I am not sure as to that; I know that he sent his application through me, with the request that I should forward it to the President with some indorsement; my recollection is, that I made an indorsement as to his general character, which was as high, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, as any man's could be.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him previous to the breaking out of the rebellion? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, for many years; I do not think that I recommended him, but still I may have done so; my recollection is that I simply indorsed his character on the application; the application was to the President, but sent through me.

Q.—Do you recollect P. D. Roddy, said to be a rebel Brigadier-General? A.—Yes, Sir; I do not recollect what my indorsement was in Roddy's case, but I know that if I had it to do over again I would recommend his pardon very quickly, and I presume I did so; if he is not pardoned yet, I would be very glad to sign a recommendation for him now.

Q.—Do you recollect any other officers of the rebel army who were recommended to the President for pardon by you? A.—No, Sir; I cannot mention any; you have already gone over a bigger list than I thought I recommended.

Q.—Do you recollect the case of Gen. Pickett? A.—I know that I was urged in that case over and over again, and I can send you from the office exactly what I did in the matter.

Q.—Did you sign a recommendation in his case? A.—I do not think I did; I recollect receiving letter after letter from him, and letters were sent to me time and again on his behalf; he was specially uneasy lest he should be tried by a military commission, on account of some men who were executed in North Carolina.

Q.—Do you recollect talking to the President about him? A.—I do not recollect ever mentioning his name to the President; I will furnish whatever is in my office about him; I received one appeal after another, not only from Pickett himself and his relatives, but from officers in the army who knew him very well and favorably prior to the war.

Q.—Do you know whether he has been pardoned yet? A.—I do not know.

Q.—State what the circumstances of his case were, and whether you are in favor of his pardon. A.—I was not in favor of his pardon; I was not in favor, however, of his being tried by a military commission; I think that his great anxiety was to receive some assurance that he would not be taken up and imprisoned for offences alleged against him as commander in North Carolina; he wanted to be able to go to work and make a living; it is likely I may have recommended that he be given assurance that he would not be arrested and imprisoned; I do not think that I ever, under any circumstances, signed a recommendation for his pardon; you have no right to ask what my opinion is now.

Q.—Was he an active rebel officer? A.—Yes, Sir; he was charged with executing a number of North Carolina refugees who were captured with a garrison under Gen. Wessels in North Carolina; those men had gone there to evade the rebel conscription, or it may be they had deserted from the rebel army, and they were tried as deserters, and quite a number of them executed. Pickett was commanding officer at that time, and there was a good deal said of his having approved the proceedings.

Q.—Was this man French an active rebel officer? A.—He served in the field. I never heard much of him during the rebellion. He was not generally in the army against which I was personally engaged. He was at one time on the James River, when Gen. McClellan was in command, and was afterward in the West, but he never filled a conspicuous place.

Q.—Did you ever advise the pardon of Gen. Lee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever consulted on that question by the President? A.—Gen. Lee forwarded his application for amnesty through me, and I forwarded it to the President, approved.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about it with the President? A.—I do not recollect having had any conversation with him on the subject. I think it probable that I recommended verbally the pardon of Gen. Johnston, immediately after the surrender of his army, on account of the address he delivered to his army. I thought it in such good tone and spirit that we should distinguish between him and others who did not appear so well. I recollect speaking of that, and saying that I should be glad if Gen. Johnston received his pardon, on account of the manly manner in which he addressed his troops.

By the Chairman—Q.—You supposed his pardon would have a good effect? A.—Yes; I thought it would have a good effect. I am not sure whether I spoke on the subject to the Secretary of War or to the President.

THE QUESTION OF A GENERAL AMNESTY.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Q.—Do you recollect having a conversation with the President at any time when Gen. Hillyer was present? A.—I remember going with Gen. Hillyer to see the President, but it was on the subject of an appointment which he wanted. I went to state to the President what I knew of Gen. Hillyer. I do not recollect the conversation going beyond that range at all, though still it might have done so.

Q.—You do not recollect any other meeting with the President when Gen. Hillyer was present? A.—I do not know. I think I met him twice, perhaps, but it was on a subject in which Gen. Hillyer himself was personally interested. Whether the President conversed on any other subjects at that time I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you not recollect any conversation with the President, in the presence of Gen. Hillyer, on the subject of granting amnesty to the people of the South? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect any conversation on the subject of general amnesty, and I know that I never was in favor of general amnesty; I do not recollect any conversation at that time on the subject of amnesty at all; I have stated here that I never recommended general amnesty, and never was in favor of it, until the time shall come when it is safe to give it.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Q.—When you say that you did not recommend general amnesty, you mean universal amnesty? A.—I do not recollect of ever having any conversation on the subject of universal amnesty; I know I could not have recommended such a thing, because I never was in favor of it, until the time shall come when it is safe.

Q.—I merely put the question in reference to your use of the term "general," because it might be supposed from that that the amnesty in the proclamation was not a general amnesty? A.—I meant universal amnesty, of course.

Q.—You state that you differed with the President as to two points in his proclamation, but that his views afterward changed. State when the President's mind underwent a change. A.—It would be very hard, I reckon, to fix any period for it.

Q.—Was it in the Summer of 1865? A.—Yes, sir; along in the Summer of 1865.

Q.—How long after the North Carolina proclamation of the 29th of May? A.—It is impossible for me to say.

Q.—Was it more than two or three months? A.—I should think not.

By Mr. Woodbridge:

Q.—What did you mean by saying that the President's views afterward changed? A.—I meant to say that while I was contending for the rights which these rebel paroled soldiers had, he was insisting on it that they should be punished. My remark was confined to that particular subject.

By Mr. Eldridge:

Q.—Did you have any correspondence with the President in writing? A.—Any correspondence I ever had with the President is official, and can be furnished. I had to make frequent indorsements on the subject of the rights of those paroled prisoners. The only correspondence that I could have had on the subject of amnesty was where I recommended men for pardon, as in the case of French and others.

Q.—Did you keep copies of them? A.—Yes, sir, and will furnish them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PROCLAMATION.

Q.—Do you recollect the proclamation that is called the "North Carolina Proclamation?" A.—Yes, sir; that was the first one published giving a State government.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the President as to the terms or purport of that proclamation? A.—I was, as I say, present when it was read. It was in the direction that I wanted. I was anxious to see something done to give some sort of temporary government there. I did not want to see anarchy.

Q.—Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposition? A.—I did not give any opinion against it. I was in favor of that or anything else which looked to civil government until Congress could meet and establish governments there. I did not want all chaos left there, and no form of civil government whatever. I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly. I was simply in favor of having a government there; that was all I wanted. I did not pretend to give my judgment as to what it should be. I was perfectly willing to leave that to the civil department. I asked no person what I should do in my duties; I was willing to take all the responsibilities; and I did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the Government should do.

Q.—Some of those Governors were military officers and held rank in the army? A.—That was during the rebellion. Mr. Johnson was Military Governor in Tennessee and Gen. Hamilton in Texas. I do not recollect that there were any other military Governors; the others were Provisional Governors. I did not care whether they were called Provisional or Military Governors. I looked upon them as equally Provisional.

By Mr. THOMAS—Q.—You have stated your opinion as to the rights and privileges of Gen. Lee and his soldiers; did you mean that to include any political rights? A.—I have explained that I did not.

Q.—Was there any difference of the opinion on that point between yourself and President Johnson at any time? A.—On that point there was no difference of opinion; but there was as to whether the parole gave them any privilege, or rights.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Q.—He claiming that it did not, and you claiming that it did? A.—He claiming that the time must come when they could be tried and punished, and I claiming that that time could not come except by a violation of their parole. I claimed that I gave them no political privileges, but that I had a right, as military commander, to arrange terms of surrender which should protect the lives of those prisoners. I believe it is conceded by everybody that I had that right. I know that Mr. Lincoln conceded it at the time.

By Mr. BOUTWELL—Q.—How recently has the President expressed to you the opinion that Gen. Lee, or others who had the benefit of the parole, ought to be tried and punished? A.—Not since about two years ago.

Q.—Have you at any time heard the President make any remark in reference to admission of members of Congress from the rebel States into either house? A.—I cannot say positively what I have heard him say on that subject. I have heard him say as much, perhaps, in his published speeches last Summer, as I ever heard him say at all upon that subject. I have heard him say—and I think I have heard him say it twice in his speeches—that if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States? I have heard him say that several times.

By Mr. WILLIAMS.—Q.—When you say "the North," you mean the Democratic Party of the North, or, in other words, the party favoring his policy? A.—I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not hear him say that he would recognize them as the Congress. I merely heard him ask the question, "Why would they not be the Congress?"

By the Chairman.—Q.—When did you hear him say that? A.—I heard him say that in one or two of his speeches. I do not recollect where.

By Mr. BOUTWELL—Q.—Have you heard him make a remark kindred to that elsewhere? A.—Yes; I have heard him say that, aside from his speeches, in conversation. I cannot say just when. It was probably about that same time.

Q.—Have you heard him, at any time, make any remark or suggestion concerning the legality of Congress with the Southern members excluded? A.—He alluded to that subject frequently on his tour to Chicago and back last Summer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy. I cannot recollect what he said, except in general terms; but I read his speeches at the time, and they were reported with considerable accuracy.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything in private on that subject, either during that trip or at any other time? A.—I do not recollect specially.

Q.—Did you at any time hear him make any remark concerning the Executive Department of the Government? A.—No; I never heard him allude to that.

Q.—Did you ever hear him make any remark looking to any controversy between Congress and the Executive? A.—I think not.

By Mr. MARSHALL—Q.—I understand you to say that you were very anxious, at the close of the war, that civil governments should be established in some form as speedily as possible, and that you so advised the President? A.—I so stated frequently in his presence.

Q.—But that you advised no particular form or mode of proceeding? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in the Cabinet? A.—I would not be certain, but my recollection is that the first time I heard it read was in the presence only of the President, the Secretary of War, and myself.

Q.—Did you give your assent to that plan? A.—I did not dissent from it. That is just in accordance with what I have stated. It was a civil matter, and, although I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to dictate any plan. I do not think I said anything about it, or expressed any opinion about it at that time. I looked upon it simply as a temporary measure, to establish a sort of government, until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so there was a form of government there.

Q.—Were you present at that time by invitation of the President or the Secretary of War? A.—I must have been.

Q.—Were you not invited for the purpose of getting your views as to whether it was a judicious plan to be adopted for the time? A.—I suppose I was free to express my views. I suppose the object was, perhaps, that I might express my views if I could suggest any change.

Q.—Were you at the time asked your views in reference to it? A.—I do not think I was. I think it was merely read over.

Q.—You think you neither assented nor dissented. A.—I know that if I had been asked the question I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there.

Q.—In reference to the amnesty proclamation, I wish to know whether you ever gave your opinion to the President as to whether it was too liberal or not liberal enough in its clauses? A.—I think I have answered that question pretty fully. When the proclamation was published, I told the President that there were two points on which I disagreed with him—that is, as to excluding volunteer Generals and as to the $20,000 clause. I do not say anything as to whether the rest of it was too liberal or too stringent. I can state what I thought about it, but not what I said about it.

Q.—I wish to know whether, at or about the time of the war being ended, you advised the President that it was, in your judgment, best to extend a liberal policy toward the people of the South, and to restore as speedily as possible the fraternal relations which existed prior to the war between the two sections? A.—I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible; but since that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President.

Q.—What is your recollection in reference to that? A.—I may have done so, and it is probable that I did; I do not recollect particularly. I know that I conversed with the President very frequently. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting—any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of Government. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary.

By Mr. Churchill—Q.—You understood that to be the view of the President? A.—I understood that to be the view of the President and of everybody else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on that subject.

Q.—Did you understand that to be his view as other proclamations appeared from time to time? A.—I cannot say as to that. It would seem he was very anxious to have Congress ratify his own views.

By Mr. Woodbridge—Q.—I understood you to say that Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were present when the subject was before the Cabinet? A.—I was present, I think, twice before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, when a plan was read.

Q.—I want to know whether the plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action? A.—Yes, sir, substantially. I do not know but that it was verbatim the same.

Q. I suppose the very paper of Mr. LINCOLN was the one acted on? A.—I should think so. I think that the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. LINCOLN was President, was the one which was carried right through.

By Mr. CHURCHILL.—Q.—What paper what that? A.—The North Carolina proclamation.

By Mr. BOUTWELL.—Q.—You understood that Mr. LINCOLN's plan was temporary, to be either confirmed or a new government set up by Congress? A.—Yes; and I understood Mr. JOHNSON's to be so too.

By Mr. WILLIAMS.—Q.—Was there anything said on that subject, or was that your inference? A.—That was my inference.

Q.—You never heard the President say the plan was to be temporary? A.—No; but I was satisfied that everybody looked on it as simply temporary until Congress met.

Q.—You stated that the North Carolina proclamation was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. LINCOLN. I wish to inquire of you whether you ever compared them, to ascertain whether they were the same or not? A.—No, Sir; I never compared them. I took them to be the very same papers. The papers were substantially the same, if not the very same.

GEN. HILLYER'S SOUTHERN OBSERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1867.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant recalled and examined,

By Mr. BOUTWELL.—Q.—Do you recollect having an interview with the President in company with Gen. Hillyer, on the return of Gen. Hillyer from the South? A.—Since my attention was called to it, I do. I did not remember it when I gave my testimony the last day here.

Q.—What is your recollection of what transpired and was said at that interview. A.—My recollection is that Gen. Hillyer called to explain to the President what he had seen in the South, and what he had heard of the views and opinions of the people there; and that what he had seen was an acquiesence on the part of the Southern people, and favorable to peace, harmony and good will. That was said in general terms, but the language I do not remember.

Q.—Do you recollect whether, at that interview, there was any expression by the President as to any political policy! A.—No, sir, I do not; I remember Gen. Hillyer said something of having been invited to make a speech in New-York, or some place, I do not remember where, and that he should do so, and send me a copy of his speech. I am very sure that he mentioned that in the presence of the President. What he said in that speech I do not remember now, but I presume the speech could be procured. I remember that Gen. Hillyer gave the substance of what leading men said to him in the South. He particularly mentioned Judge Hale, of Alabama. He said that Judge Hale very candidly said that when they went into the rebellion they took their lives, property, &c., in their hands, and that when they were defeated they should accept such conditions as the Government chose to give; and that they claim now that what they did they did in good faith, and would not take it back again. Judge Hale claimed no right whatever after the failure of the rebellion, except such as was granted to them. That was the point he made. The conversation was made up considerably of instances of that sort. I recollect his mentioning meeting a special party in Mobile, and what occurred there.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 18, 1867.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant recalled and examined.

By Mr. THOMAS: Q.—Did the President propose at any time to use the military power for the adjustment of the controversy in Baltimore between the Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann and those who claimed authority independent of Gov. Swann? A.—I understood that he wanted to use it, and I called his attention to the law on the subject, which changed his views and determination evidently. I called his attention to the only circumstances in which the military forces of the United States can be called out to interfere in State matters. It was his intention to send troops there to enable Gov. Swann, as he termed it, to enforce his decision in the case of those Police Commissioners.

Q.—Did the President, on account of your opinion, change that purpose? A.—I made a communication to him on the subject, which led to the Attorney-General giving an opinion as to the power to use the military forces of the United States to interfere in State affairs; and that led to a change of what was intended to be done. After this whole question was settled as to sending the military there, there were six companies of new troops organized in New-York harbor, which belonged to regiments south of here, and I ordered them to their regiments, and to stop at Fort McHenry on their way down, in order to keep them there until after the election, with a view to have a force there in case there was a bloody riot.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the President changed his purpose in that respect before the difficulty had been adjusted in Baltimore? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was in accord with your opinion, indorsed by the Attorney-General? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Q.—Have you a copy of the letter addressed to you by the President? A.—I have a copy of everything official except conversation.

(Witness was directed to furnish the official documents on the subject.)

By Mr. THOMAS—Q.—Did the President signify his wish concerning the army in writing or verbally? Q.—Verbally and in writing.

Q.—Were you sent for formally? A.—Yes, Sir; I was sent for several times—twice, I think, while Gov. Swann was there in consultation with the President. Finding that the President wanted to send the military to Baltimore, I objected to it.

Q.—Are you distinct in your recollection as to when the President acquiesced in your views? A.—It was prior to the election, two or three days. When the matter was left entirely with me, I ordered those troops down to join their regiments, and to halt at Fort McHenry until after the election.

Q.—Was it before or after the arrest of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann, that the President withdrew his request to you to use the army in that controversy? A.—I cannot state precisely as to that. It was before I ordered the troops from New-York. What took place was in conversation, until I found that there was rather a determination to send troops there, and then I communicated officially to the Secretary of War my objection to using troops in that way. That called out the opinion of the Attorney General, and it was then that what I proposed was acquiesced in. I thought this was in writing, but do not find the paper.

By Mr. MARSHALL—Q.—The President seemed to think he had a right to send the army under the circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed to think so.

Q.—After you sent your written communication, giving your views in reference to it, the President then left the subject entirely in your hands? A.—Yes, Sir; he left it entirely in my hands. I think that is in writing.

(Witness was directed to furnish a copy of the communication.)

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—Q.—That was a formal withdrawal of his first opinion? A.—Yes, Sir. I think I was sent a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion as a sort of order in the matter, virtually leaving it to me.

Q.—After that time you did have the management of it? A.—Yes, Sir. I sent Gen. Canby to Baltimore, and went there twice myself, and had troops stop there on their way to the South.

Q.—It was entirely within your control? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Chairman—Q.—They were solely for the purpose of being used in the case of a riot? A.—Solely for that purpose.

By Mr. MARSHALL—Q.—Merely as a Police force? A.—Yes, Sir. I desire to make the following explanation of my evidence: On examination of the record I find there is more matter, in writing, from the President than from memory I thought there was. Also, that I have either misplaced or never wrote objections which I made verbally to what was asked of the President by Gov. Swann, of Maryland, in the way of services of United States troops, and which the President seemed desirous of giving. Gov. Swann visited the President, to my knowledge, (how often I do not know,) before the trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, to get the promise of military aid in case he should remove them. During the trial, and before the promulgation of his findings, he also visited the President for the same purpose. At least once before the trial, and once during the progress of the trial of the Police Commissioners, I was sent for to meet Gov. Swann at the Executive mansion. Much was said by me on those occasions; but, as before stated, I have confused in my evidence what was verbal with what was written.

Documents Relating to the Foregoing Examination.

The following letters, orders, &c., are referred to in the foregoing examination or serve to explain portions of it:

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

GEN. LEE'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, June 13, 1865.

LEE, General R. E.—For benefits, and full restoration of all rights and privileges extended to those included in amnesty proclamation of the President of 29th May, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
16th June, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with earnest recommendation that the application of Gen. Robert E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may be granted him.

The oath of allegiance, required by recent order of the President to accompany application, does not accompany this, for the reason, as I am informed by Gen. Ord. the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official cop GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13, 1865.

LEE, GEN. ROBERT E.—Understanding that he and other officers are to be indicted by Grand Jury at Norfolk, Va., states his readiness to be brought to trial, but had supposed the terms of his surrender protected him; therefore, prays, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, June 16, 1865.

In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court-house, and since, upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith as well as true policy dictates that we should observe the conditions of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the paroled officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part.

I will state, further, that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the people generally.

The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from further prosecution of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy:
GEORGE K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Cipher.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865—1 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Richmond, Va.:

Since the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d, I think it will be advisable to leave Hunter alone for the present.

Although it would meet with opposition in the North to allow Lee the benefit of amnesty, I think it would have the best possible effect toward restoring good feeling and peace in the South to have him come in. All the people except a few political leaders in the South will accept whatever he does as right, and will be guided to a great extent by his example.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. PICKETT'S APPLICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1866.

PICKETT, GEN. GEORGE E.—Presents history of his case, refers to surrender and agreement of April 9, 1865, and asks for protection from prosecution for treason.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
March 16, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to His Excellency the President of the United States, with the recommendation that clemency be extended in this case, or assurance given that no trial will take place for the offence charged against George E. Pickett.

During the rebellion belligerent rights were acknowledged to the enemies of our country, and it is clear to me that the parole given by the armies, laying down their arms, protects them against punishment for acts lawful to any other belligerent. In this case, I know it is claimed that the men tried and convicted for crime of desertion were Union men from North Carolina who had found refuge within our lines and in our service. The punishment was a hard one, but it was in time of war, and upon the enemy; they no doubt felt it necessary to retain by some power the service of every man within their reach.

Gen. Pickett I know, personally, to be an honorable man, but in this case his judgment prompted him to do what cannot well be sustained, though I do not see how good, either to the friends of the deceased, or by fixing an example for the future, can be secured by his trial now. It would only open up the question whether or not the Government did not disregard its contract entered into to secure the surrender of an armed enemy.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy. GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26, 1866.

Beall, W. H. R.—Application for pardon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
April 2, 1866.

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President, through the Honorable Secretary of War, and recommended.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
HEADQUARTES ARMY UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy:
GEORGE K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

GEN. CANBY TO GEN. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited Baltimore for the purpose indicated in your verbal instructions of Saturday, the 20th inst. The controversy now pending grows out of a provision in the present State Constitution which disfranchises persons who gave aid to, or sympathized with, the late rebellion.

Effect was given to this provision by very stringent laws, but it is alleged that during the past year attempts have been made to evade these laws by including in the registry of voters persons who are not under the Constitution entitled to vote. This, on the ground that the oath required is illegal and void, and not binding in conscience or in law.

The correction of the registry is required by law to be completed on the 31st of October of each year. For this reason, and under an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, the registry of 1865 controlled at the late municipal election, and the issue now presented was not so prominently exhibited.

About 14,000 names have been added in the registry of 1866 for the City of Baltimore, and about 10,000 in the remaining parts of the State, or about 28,000 in the entire State. Of this increase forty or fifty per cent is due, it is alleged, to the registration of persons who, under the Constitution and laws of the State, are not entitled to vote. It is contended by the one party that the simple registration is conclusive as to the right to vote, and by the other that it is only a *prima facie* evidence of that right; that it is subject to challenge and upon proof of disqualification to register.

The new registry becomes effective after the 31st instant, and will of course, control at the coming State election; and the present contest, divested of all side issues, is for the power to admit to vote, or to exclude from voting, persons who are, or who are alleged to be, disqualified by the State Constitution.

I know nothing of the charges against the Police Commissioners beyond what is stated in the public prints, and these relate mainly to duties that are committed by the Constitution and by law to the Judges of the Elections. As these officers are amenable under the law to heavy penalties, and can easily be reached by ordinary legal proceedings, the present attempt appears to be an effort to secure political power by indirect means, and through that power to admit persons to vote who are disqualified by the State Constitution, and must remain disqualified until that Constitution is changed. It is so regarded by a large part of the population of Baltimore, who look upon it as an attempt to subvert the Constitution of the State by indirect means, and are prepared to resist it.

The city was quiet, but the feeling upon this point is deep and intense. I had no means of ascertaining the extent of any organizations for this purpose, but I have no doubt that they exist, as I was informed by the Police Commissioners that they had been offered support in the city, but had declined it because they relied upon their innocence of the charges against them, and believe that the Governor would be convinced of this as soon as he ascertained their true character.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.
U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-Genral.

GEN. GRANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the within report from Gen. Canby, Commander of this Military Department, upon the threatened violence in the City of Baltimore previous to the approaching elections. Upon receiving your verbal instructions of the 20th instant, to look into the nature of the threatened difficulties in Baltimore, and to ascertain what course should be pursued to prevent it, I gave Gen. Canby, whose department embraces the State of Maryland, instructions, also verbal, to proceed to Baltimore in person to ascertain as nearly as he could the cause which threatened to lead to riot and bloodshed. The report submitted is given in pursuance of these instructions.

Since the rendition of Gen. Canby's report I had a long conversation with him, and also with Gov. Swann, of the State of Maryland. It is the opinion of Gen. Canby, and the statement of Gov. Swann, that no danger of riot need be apprehended unless the latter should find it necessary to remove the present Police Commissioners of Baltimore from office and to appoint their successors. No action in this direction has been taken yet, nor will there be until Friday next, when the trial of the Commissioners, before the Governor, is set to take place. I cannot see the possible necessity for calling in the aid of the military in advance of even the cause (the removal of said Commissioners) which is to induce riot.

The conviction is forced on my mind that no reason now exists for giving or promising the military aid of the Government to support the laws of Maryland. The tendency of giving such aid or promise would be to produce the very result intended to be averted. So far there seems to be merely a very bitter contest for political ascendancy in the State. Military interference would be interpreted as giving aid to one of the factions, no matter how pure the intentions or how guarded and just the instructions. It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country, while I occupy the position of General-in-Chief of the Army, to have to send troops into a State in full relations with the General Government, on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace. If insurrection does come, the law provides the method of calling out forces to suppress it. No such condition seems to exist now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.
His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
[Official copy.] GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Oct. 25, 1866.

SIR: From recent developments, serious troubles are apprehended from a conflict of authority between the Executive of the State of Maryland and the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore. Armed organizations, it is alleged, have been made that should a collision occur, armed bodies from other States would enter Maryland with the view of controlling its people in the settlement of questions exclusively local in character. The Governor of Maryland has, therefore, deemed it expedient and proper to issue a proclamation, bearing date the 22d instant, warning all persons against such unlawful and revolutionary combinations.

In the event of serious insurrectionary disorders, the Government of the United States might be called upon to aid in the suppression; and I, therefore, request that you will inform me of the number of Federal troops at present stationed in the city of Baltimore or vicinity that would be available for prompt use, should their services be required, to protect the State from invasion and domestic violence, and to sustain the properly constituted authorities of Maryland. Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
Gen. U. S. GRANT, United States Army.
HEADQUARAENS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Endorsement.]

Respectfully returned. When the President mentioned to me one week ago his apprehension of difficulties in the City of Baltimore at or previous to the election, I caused an investigation to be made into the origin of the troubles, with the view of recommending such action as I might think should be taken by the military branch of the Government.

The direction, if what was said in conversation might be regarded as direction, coming directly from the President, my report on the subject was made directly to him, without sending a copy to the War Department. For the information of the Secretary of War, I therefore now attach a copy of that report.

A return of all the troops in this military department shows the aggregate to be 2,224, of which "for duty" 1,550 every one of whom may, in view of facilities by rail and steamers, be regarded as in the vicinity of Baltimore, and full two-thirds of them would be available for prompt use, should their services be required to protect the State from invasion and domestic violence. (Signed)
Oct. 27, 1866. U. S. GRANT, General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, A. A. G.

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. STANTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1866.

SIR: In the report of Gen. Grant of the 27th ultimo, inclosed in your communication of that date, reference is made to the force at present stationed in the Military Department of Washington, (which embraces the District of Columbia, the Counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, Virginia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware;) and it is stated that the entire number of troops comprised in the command is 2,224, of which only 1,550 are enumerated as "effective." In view of the prevalence in various portions of the country of a revolutionary and turbulent disposition, which might at any moment assume insurrectionary proportions and lead to serious disorders, and of the duty of the Government to be at all times prepared to act with decision and effect, this force is not deemed adequate for the protection and security of the seat of Government. I therefore request that you will at once take such measures as will insure its safety, and thus discourage any attempt for its possession by insurgent or other illegal combinations. Very respectfully yours,
(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy. GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Referred to Gen. GRANT, with directions to take such measures as, in his judgment, are proper and within his power to carry into execution the within directions of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

TO GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1866.

GENERAL: Gen. Grant desires me to say that there is in Baltimore very high political feeling, which may possibly result in collision and bloodshed. It is reported that organizations of ex-soldiers, called "Boys in Blue," exist there, and threats have been made that similar organizations from Pennsylvania would pour into Baltimore if there should be in that city a serious collision between the two political parties.

Such an invasion would inevitably cause serious bloodshed, and might lead to the most deplorable consequences. The General desires that you obtain all the information you can in reference to such movements if any should be contemplated, and use your influence in the way you deem most efficient to prevent such organizations from entering Maryland from Pennsylvania, and report at once by telegraph for orders as to the use of troops in case such an attempt should be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. COMSTOCK.
Gen. G. G. MEADE, Commanding Department of the East.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy:
GEO. K. LENT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. STANTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1866.

SIR: There is ground to apprehend danger of an insurrection in Baltimore against the constituted authorities of the State of Maryland on or about the day of the election soon to be held in that city, and that in such contingency the aid of the United States might be invoked under the acts of Congress which pertain to that subject. While I am averse to any military demonstration that would have a tendency to interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise in Baltimore, or be construed into any interference in local questions, I feel great solicitude that should an insurrection take place, the Government should be prepared to meet and promptly put it down. I accordingly desire you to call Gen. Grant's attention to the subject, leaving to his own discretion and judgment the measures of preparation and precaution that should be adopted. Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
July, 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1866.

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you orders just received from the President of the United States. They fully explain themselves. As commander of the military department including the State of Maryland, you will take immediate steps for carrying them into execution. There are now six or eight companies of infantry ready organized in New-York that have been ordered to Baltimore on their way to their regiments here in Washington and in Virginia. Either visit Baltimore yourself or send a staff officer there to stop these troops at Fort McHenry until further orders. Also hold one of the infantry regiments on duty in this city in readiness to move at a moment's notice. By having cars ready to take a regiment all at once, they will be practically as near Baltimore here, as if in camp a few miles from that city.

These are all the instructions deemed necessary in advance of troops being legally called out to suppress insurrection or invasion. Having the greatest confidence, however, in your judgment and discretion, I wish you to go to Baltimore in person, and to remain there until the threatened difficulties have passed over. Proper discretion will no doubt go further toward preventing conflict than force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.
Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, Commanding Department of Washington.

P. S.—The orders referred to have not as yet been received; when received they will be forwarded to your address, which you will please communicate.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1866.

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of the President's instructions referred to in Gen. Grant's letter to you of yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. B. COMSTOCK.
Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, Commanding Department of Washington.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1866.

Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Baltimore, Maryland:

I will be at the Eutaw House at 8:30 this evening. Would like to see you, Judge Bond, the Police Commissioners, and one or two leading members of the Governor's party. U. S. GRANT, Gneeral.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 18, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.:

This morning collision looked almost inevitable. Wiser counsels now seem to prevail, and I think there is strong hope that no riot will occur. Propositions looking to the harmonizing of parties are now pending. U. S. GRANT, General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1866.

Major-Gen. Canby, Baltimore, Maryland:

You may return to Washington, and the troops here may be restored where they were, and the railroad men relieved from readiness to transport troops to Baltimore. Leave directions for sending the troops at Fort McHenry, as suggested in your dispatch on Friday or Saturday. It may be well to retain them where they are for a day or two to guard against accident. U. S. GRANT, General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

[Telegram.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

Gen. E. R. S. Canby. No. 14 Calvert-street, Baltimore:

Gen. GRANT directs me to say that you may now return everything to its condition before the recent election in Baltimore. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. D. C.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 19, 1867.
Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Election in Florida—A Southern View of the Result.

Correspondence of the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

The political struggle is over, and a Convention has been carried in this State by a very small majority—probably not over four hundred. The vote polled is but a little over one-half of the registration. The election was conducted very quietly and orderly throughout the State. The whites almost universally abstained from voting at all, and many counties went against a Convention by refusing to cast a majority of their registered vote. Some counties went nearly solid against a Convention, the vote being very small. "The Bradley-Clift ticket," led by three Radical adventurers, BILLINGS (white), SAUNDERS (colored), and RICHARDS (white), was carried by large majorities in the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Districts, over the regular Republican nominees. Several of the delegates elected have been in the State but a few months, and were not registered voters. Col. HART, the Superintendent for Registration in Florida, is defeated in the Fourteenth District. The Billings Radicals proclaimed the doctrine that no man who ever held slaves should be elected to the Convention. The following were the two tickets in that district:

Regular Republican—Col. O. B. HART, Col. F. W. BARDWELL, E. K. FOSTER, Jr., JOHN GORDON (colored.)

Radical—LIBERTY BILLINGS, N. C. DENNETT, WM. BRADWELL (colored), J. C. GIBBS (colored).

The election of BILLINGS and GIBBS is contested by HART and FOSTER on the ground that the first two are illegible because they are not registered voters. It is reported that 28 white and 18 black delegates are elected.

The defeat of Col. HART, who is a Southern man and an ex-slaveholder, in the Fourteenth District, which includes Jacksonville, Fernandina and St. Augustine, is said to be a decisive blow intended for Southern loyalists and all ex-slaveholders. The negroes in Duval, Nassau, Leon and Gadsden Counties are said to have broken off their allegiance to the Conservative Republicans, and are now completely controlled by the incendiary teachings of such demagogues as the man BILLINGS, and a notorious negro agitator, named SAUNDERS, imported from Baltimore. There is scarcely any doubt but that the Conservative Republicans in Florida have lost their party influence over a large number of the negroes, who are now led at random by three unscrupulous Northern white men (so-called) and two colored aspirants for office. It is said, however, that a majority of the Convention will be Anti-Radical.

Gold in Montana—A Story of a Miner's Good Fortune.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Free Press, Nov. 21.

Mr. J. B. GETCHELL, of St. Cloud, was among the passengers of the *Diamond Jo*, yesterday. He has come direct from Montana, having left there the last day of September. Some two years ago he left St. Cloud to try his luck amid the everlasting rocks of that far-famed region. He toiled long and faithfully, but without success. Last June he commenced to work in a gulch lead, where he hoped to be rewarded with better success. For nearly four months he pursued his laborious and unremunerative task. Having barely enough money to carry him to the State, he decided to spend one more day in the gulch, and if he met with no further encouragement to leave for home. In the afternoon he struck what miners term a "pocket," which is a small cavity in the rock where the melted gold finds a solid base, to check its downward flow. Here, to his utter astonishment, he found a large quantity of the pure metal deposited in "chunks." There was scarcely $8 worth of dust in the whole pocket, but the quantity of the pure metal was very large. He immediately removed all the goods to safe quarters, and continued the examination. Seeing no further evidences of gold he pulled up stakes and started home, coming by way of the Missouri River. He expressed the main bulk of his gold to the mint at Philadelphia, to have it assayed and coined. They have notified him that it will yield him $60,000 in gold. He has some handsome specimens with him. One of them weighs thirteen ounces, and is almost pure gold. This chunk alone is worth $240. It is a rough, irregular-formed fragment, and looks as though it had been in a molten state and had run into a fissure of rock and then cooled. Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, of Sauk Rapids, came home with him, bringing about $40,000 in dust, which he had collected by diligent labor in the mines.

Mr. GETCHELL represents that the country is thoroughly worked over. He believes that it is better "prospected" than California ever was. There are thousands of miners there who barely make a living. He says he would advise everybody to stay away from Montana. His luck is balanced by 10,000 men who never find a "pocket," and who will come home (if they are ever fortunate enough to get home) with their own pockets empty.

Why a Young Lady Fled from Her Home in Cincinnati.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Nov. 22.

A Cincinnati gentleman recently traced a runaway daughter through this city to Saginaw, where he accidentally discovered her on Tuesday. The daughter is 18 years of age, and left her home nearly a month since. The particulars of her leaving home are stated by her father, whose name is withheld. The girl was receiving the attentions of a young clerk, to whom the parents were violently opposed, and whom the father finally forbade visiting her. The couple continued to meet, but clandestinely, until it came to the ears of the father. He, very much enraged at his daughter's disobedience, locked her up in her room several days, and allowed no one to visit her except her mother and himself. On being released from her confinement, the girl appeared sullen and morose, and had no communication whatever with the family. A short time afterward she disappeared, and no traces could be obtained of her for several days. The parents were almost distracted, and employed every means in their power to effect her recovery. A few days after her disappearance, the father received a note from a friend in Columbus that she was in that city and had visited at his house; that she appeared very strangely, and he accordingly wrote to him for an explanation. The father took the first train, but arrived in Columbus too late, as she probably, from fear of detection, had taken the morning train, as he afterward learned, for Toledo. From Toledo she went to Detroit, from Detroit to Saginaw. She had only been in the latter city three days before her father found her. She appeared to manifest no disposition to return home, which she said had been made unpleasant for her, nor to realize the danger of her situation. She followed him meekly and with an abstracted air. Her father thinks she is partially insane. The father and daughter have returned to their home, passing through this city, we believe, yesterday.

A Dispute Respecting Identity in Worcester.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Nov. 23.

An unusual and somewhat amusing case developed itself at the police station last evening. From the statements of the parties interested, and they all appear equally credible, the affair is as follows: An Englishman, (call his name BROWN,) was brought in charged with abandoning a wife and children in the old country and marrying again here. The woman who sets up this claim, says she was married to him under another name from that by which he is known here, eight years ago in England, that she bore him two children, now living, and that he left for America four years ago. Her story is corroborated by witnesses who are positive that BROWN is the man, having known him under his other name from childhood, and of his marriage. She also stated that if he is really her husband, a "mark" would be found on his side just over the right hip. He was examined, and the mark was found there just as she had described it. This seemed to settle the question of identity, and she insisted on claiming him, and obliging him to provide for the two children.

On the other hand, BROWN stoutly asserts that he is BROWN, and not the other fellow, and that he never saw or heard of the woman till yesterday. He says he came to America seven years ago, and has been here ever since, and that a girl who had known him from childhood accompanied him on the voyage, and just a year ago yesterday they were married. His story is further corroborated by others who knew him in the old country, and his father before him, as BROWN, and that he was not married there at all. He explains the mark, saying that it is the effect of "cupping" while in an army hospital, and shows a similar mark on the opposite side, made by the same means at the same time.

All parties appear equally honest and candid, and are equally certain in their statements. Their backers, too, are equally positive. The discussion of the case between the unlucky fellow and his newly arrived wife was quite amusing, and the interview of the two wives was somewhat pathetic, while the declarations of the friends of each served only to assist in mixing the matter more generally. The case is still pending, and each party promises to bring more evidence, which will settle the question as to who BROWN really is.

The Pittsburgh Boiler Explosion—Coroner's Verdict.

The Coroner's Jury impanneled to inquire into the cause of the late boiler explosion in Pittsburgh, Penn., on Friday evening, after some two hours' deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased (names inserted) came to their deaths on the 8th day of November, 1867, said deaths being caused by an explosion of the steam boilers in the rolling mill of Messrs. REESE, GRAFF & DULL, in Pitts township; the cause of said explosion being low water and an over pressure of steam; that no blame can be attributed to any member of the firm, it having been shown that every precaution had been taken by them. The iron of which the boilers were made was of the best quality and that they were well constructed; and it further appears that the engineer was perfectly competent to do the proper performance of his duties; but they consider that the practice of the engineer in permitting his fireman to have control of the water, is censurable; as the testimony of the fireman in that case shows that he had such control given him; that in view of the great care required in the running of steam machinery, and the great risk and danger to life and property entailed, the jury recommended the passage of a law by the Legislature, directing and compelling the proper and periodical inspection of boilers, and examination of engineers, and permitting none to take charge of steam machinery until in possession of a certificate granted by a board of examiners.

The Halsted Observatory at Princeton.

From the Newark Advertiser, Nov. 23.

The Halsted Observatory, at Princeton, the corner-stone of which was laid June 25, 1866, by Gen. N. N. HALSTED, the principal donor, in honor of whom it is named, is now about completed. The structure on which the telescope is to rest consists of a cemented mass of stone, 28 by 31 feet, on a foundation of solid rock 20 feet below the surface of the earth. From this foundation the compact mass is built up about 40 feet high, slanting from the ground till it terminates on top in a level surface 13 feet square. On this tower are massive blocks of granite, rising 15 feet high and forming a platform 2 feet by 4½ feet in extent. On this again will rest a cast-iron stand some six feet in height, to support the telescope; thus making the whole affair about 41 feet above the ground. Around this solid base rises, nearly as high as the stand for the telescope, a stone wall 40 feet in diameter, octagonal on the outside, circular within. Six of these sides are pierced by as many windows, (one in each side,) two of which are circular; while the remaining two and opposite sides communicate by respective doors with two stone houses connected with this, the main portion of the observatory, and which are for workshops. The ascent to the telescope will be through these smaller buildings, which are about half as high as the centre one, and which makes the whole structure 101 feet in length. On the side of the observatory is a beautiful brown-stone tablet, on which is engraven "Halsted Observatory, 1867." When completed, the wall of the observatory proper will be corniced with handsome brown stone, on which will revolve a large iron dome, having sliding shutters inserted in it for the telescope. The telescope for the observatory will be made at Cambridge, Mass., at an estimated cost of about $40,000, probably more, and will be equal to if not the finest in the world. The expense of the observatory building will far exceed that of the telescope. The observatory will, it is expected, be finished next Summer. It will be some time, however, before the telescope will be made and ready for use.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Robbery—Arrest of the Supposed Criminal.

On the 10th inst. a box containing a breastpin set with fifteen diamonds and valued at $500, a Honiton lace handkerchief and a point lace collar worth $75, a gold and silver card case worth $25, two gold breastpins of masonic pattern worth $10, a gold bracelet worth $15, a silver pencil worth $2, and a gold stud worth $5, was stolen from the house No. 4 East Thirtieth-street. These articles were the property of Mrs. ANNIE M. OSBORNE, and the box was taken from her trunk in a room on the third floor of the house. How it was taken or by whom was a mystery. Detective Coyle, however, the 12th inst., being in a pawn-shop, noticed a young man named EDWARD SPERLING there, endeavoring to pawn a very handsome diamond pin. The officer asked him some questions as to the ownership. To these SPERLING answered glibly enough that the pin belonged to a woman who had given it to him to pawn for her. This woman's name he professed not to know, but her person he pretended to describe with wonderful minuteness. To Detective COYLE this story was unsatisfactory and he replied to it by arresting SPERLING and taking him before Inspector DILKS. To that official SPERLING made precisely the same statement, adhering to it with great persistence. Inspector DILKS told the man to go and bring the woman who had given him the pin and he would deliver it to her.

After SPERLING had gone the information of the robbery came in and the pin was at once identified by Mrs. OSBORNE as her property. A search was then made for SPERLING, but that individual could not be found. Yesterday, however, SPERLING did rush into the lion's mouth by reappearing at Police Headquarters, but without the woman. He demanded the pin, however, in her behalf, saying she had sent him for it. The finale of the matter was that he was arrested, and yesterday afternoon was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Before the Justice the prisoner adhered in all its details to the story he has told from the beginning, and also professed to know nothing of the other stolen articles, none of which have yet been recovered.

Evacuation Day—Parade of the First Division.

Yesterday was the eighty-fourth anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British. On the public buildings, many private dwellings, and the shipping in the harbor flags were flying, and the First Division made its customary Fall parade. Gen. SHALER gave the order to march at 1:30 P. M., and the First Brigade wheeled into Fifth-avenue, and moved down town, followed at proper intervals by the other commands, in regular order. The line of march, as laid down in Division orders, was down Fifth-avenue, through Waverley-place, Broadway, Canal-street, Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, after which each Brigade was dismissed. As the command passed the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute were paid to His Excellency, Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON. The appearance of the several regiments was very fine, and the aggregate strength of the Division was about 7,000 men.

As the head of the column neared the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Gov. FENTON made his appearance on the balcony, attended by the following members of his staff: Brig.-Gen. Selden E. Marvin, Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Dudley Olcott, Paymaster-General; Brig.-Gen. J. H. Liebman, Commissary-General; Brig.-Gen. C. H. Young, Judge-Advocate-General; Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Aide-de-Camp; Col. A. Wagstaff, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Besides these there were also present, as guests of Gov. FENTON, the following gentlemen: Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New-Jersey; Gen. Wm. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New-Jersey; Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General of New-Jersey; Gen. N. Norris Halsted, Aid-de-camp, of New-Jersey; Col. Wm. E. Sturges, Aid-de-camp, of New-Jersey; Col. Joseph E. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp, of New-Jersey; Gen. Geo. M. Robeson, Attorney-General of New-Jersey; Maj.-Gen. John S. Barry, Adjutant-General of Maryland; Maj.-Gen. R. N. Bowerman, commanding the First Division Baltimore National Guard; Gen. A. W. Denison, and Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

The troops marched past in excellent order, despite the difficult footing presented by the slippery pavement and the multiplicity of railroad tracks at that point. After the review Gov. FENTON entertained his guests at dinner.

During the passage of the Division through Broadway Detective WOLSEY arrested GEO. KING and JOSEPH WILSON for an attempt to pick pockets. WILSON was subsequently discharged by Inspector DILKS, KING being held for further examination.

Board of County Canvassers.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BLEAKLEY in the chair.

The official canvass, so far as prepared, was read and confirmed. The following is the vote for Sheriff:

Whole number of votes cast	112,929
Of which O'Brien received	42,771
Connolly	41,955
Abbe	27,277
O'Brien's majority over Connolly	816

Mr. TWEED said he would like to know what had been done by the Legal Adviser of the Board in the matter of the *mandamus* directing the Board to canvass the vote for Mr. JOYCE for Supervisor.

Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE, who appeared for the Corporation Counsel, said that an answer to the writ had been prepared, and that he was ready to argue the case on the day the writ was returnable.

Mr. TWEED said that as the matter was now in the courts, all the Board could do was to adjourn from time to time until a decision had been arrived at.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, President SHANNON in the chair.

Resolutions and ordinances to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement were adopted: Maiden-lane, Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, Rector-street, New-street, Great Jones'-street, Courtlandt-street, Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place; Murray-street, from Broadway to West-street; Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Liberty-street.

A resolution directing that the sidewalks in Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, be made 30 feet wide, and that the owners of property on said avenue have permission to inclose 15 feet in width of the sidewalk for court-yards, similar to the regulations of other portions of said avenue, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City require it, was adopted. A resolution from the other Board, giving permission to the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its track, and to lay switches in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Audit.

On the assembling of the Board yesterday, PATRICK GARRICK claimed $313 37 for rent of lot of ground No. 105 Worth-street, occupied by a building as a temporary location for Fire Engine Company No. 21. The Board required the production of other papers than these presented, in the proceedings.

N. SMITH claimed $7,570 56 for services in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes for personal property, which, in the proceedings were instituted and ordered by the Corporation, by and through JOHN MURPHY, Receiver of Taxes; and also for money expended by claimant in carrying out and prosecuting such proceedings. The Board adjourned till Wednesday, Dec. 4.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD WOMAN ROBBED.—Yesterday ELLEN COLLIN, an aged woman, residing in Second-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, complained before Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, that on Saturday evening two men entered her house, and by violence took from her $80, which she had that day drawn from the savings bank, the savings of the Summer. Sunday afternoon one of them returned and threatened her with more violence if she informed against him. She took information of this new outrage to Capt. TODD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who detailed Officer MAHONEY to attend to the case. The officer succeeded in arresting MICHAEL FARRELL and WM. CARROLL as the guilty parties. The complainant seemed certain FARRELL was one of those who robbed her, but could not possibly identify the other. Both were remanded.

BILLIARDS.—In the three-ball game (8,000 points) now in progress between Professors P. CARME and ISIDORE GAYRAUD, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, the following runs have been made in five games: First—CARME, 21, 23, 26; average, 4 6-11; time, 2 hours and 30 minutes; GAYRAUD, 26. Second—CARME, 33, 36, 45, 47; average, 5⅓; time, 2 hours and 10 minutes; GAYRAUD, 27. Third—CARME, 29, 20, 21, 24, 26; average, 6⅓; time, 1 hour and 40 minutes; GAYRAUD, 20. Fourth—CARME, 38, 20, 24, 39; average, 5; time, 2 hours and 20 minutes; GAYRAUD, 23, 21, 25. Fifth—CARME, 41, 20; average, 4¾; time, 2 hours and 45 minutes; GAYRAUD, 23.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, of Albany, Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island, Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, Gen. Dudley Olcott, of Albany, Hon. L. Pruyn, of Albany, Gen. G. D. Ruggles, United States Army, and Hon. S. Loring, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. C. H. Howard, of Washington, Gen. J. A. Potter, United States Army, Hon. A. A. Dunlap, of Albany, and Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. S. Berry, Gen. H. W. Dennison and Gen. R. H. Bowerman, of Baltimore, are at the Coleman House. G. Dolby, Esq., of London, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. J. W. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel.

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS' BATTALION.—In the United States Appraisers' Department, No. 24 Trinity-place, are employed many of those who took part in the late war. They have resolved to organize a battalion with the above title, under the command of Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, late of the regular army, and at present general foreman of the openers and packers' department. Their first parade will take place on Thanksgiving day, when they will visit Palisade Park, Weehawken, and there bivouac for the day. About 100 fine prizes, the gift of friends, will be contested for in target practice. A large number of friends will camp with them for the day, and a happy time is anticipated.

ARREST OF AN OLD OFFENDER.—Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, has arrested JAMES DOUGHERTY, *alias* McCarty, *alias* "Little Doe," on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He pleaded "guilty" to an attempt at grand larceny in stealing a $500 diamond pin from ALBERT BERTRAM, in February, 1856. Sentence was suspended at that time on condition that he would not return to the City. As he failed to keep the promise and was detected at his old tricks, the arrest was made with a view to enforcing a severe sentence.

VISITORS FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Mayor BULL, of Columbus, Ohio, several members of the Common Council, the City Engineer and a number of their friends are on a visit to this City for the purpose of studying our institutions. Yesterday morning they attended a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and, during the day, were escorted around the City by several members of the Common Council. They are at the Astor House.

BODY RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning the remains of Capt. MICHAEL GRIMES, of the canal-boat *Balloon*, lying at the foot of Gansevoort-street, were recovered from the river. The deceased was drowned Saturday night while going on board, and has been missing ever since.

THE TRIP OF THE DUNDERBERG AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A narrative of the trip of the *Dunderberg* to Europe and an account of the Paris Exposition will be given by Mr. HENRY J. WINSER before the Young Men's Association of the Church of St. John the Evangelist this evening.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The Committee having this affair in charge have organized by the election of Mr. JAS. F. WENMAN, President; JAS. J. WESTRAY, Secretary, and ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer. They have secured the Academy of Music for the 20th January, 1868.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 1 P. M., at which the report of its Special Committee on the Resumption of Specie Payments will be considered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Dec. 16, 1867.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1097—Brien et al. vs. Raphael.
1359—Bendall et al vs. Peterson.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
851—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
852—Same vs. Same.
633—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
205—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.

Nos.
635—Am. Spi. B. H. Co. vs. Perrin.
1537—Wittgenstein vs. Fiske, Jr.
1827—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
1313—Moore, Jr., vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
1331—Smith vs. Peters.
711—Drake &c. vs. Barstow, Pres.
795—Hall et al. vs. Kellogg et al.
449—Gunn vs. Commissioners of Emigration.
1744—Hasselduk et al vs. Wirth.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
1902—Webb vs. Skinner.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.
820—Price vs. Price.
604—East R. Bank vs. Austin, imp.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.

[illegible]—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
[illegible]—Merrick, administrator, vs. Haley et al.
734—Bull et al. vs. Nordlinger.
1804—Moser vs. Genin.
1830—Romaine vs. Temlein.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
1242—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
1502—Reckhow vs. Nomain.
1754—Wundesli vs. Robinson et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

No. 27—Etna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford vs. Imp. and Tra. Nat. Bank of New-York.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
180—Prouty vs. Madden.
86—Wetmore et al. vs. Candee et al.
126—Lottimer et al. vs. Hatch et al.
131—Reilly vs. Hodgins.
137—Kelly, Sheriff, et al. vs. Howland et al.
201—Griffith vs. Alexander.
202—Thurston vs. Douglas et al.
206—Mowey vs. Bend.
207—Lyon vs. Silman.

Nos.
213—Voorhis, Jr., vs. Kiernan.
214—Percival vs. Gilman.
215—Dickinson vs. Hunter et al.
216—Parker vs. Ward.
80—Kattenhorn vs. Tuska.
116—Same vs. Same.
218—Woolsey vs. Kanenbley.
219—Kelso vs. Long.
220—Loughran vs. Kerr et al.
221—Russel vs. Russel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
62—Matsche et al. vs. Winchelhoff.
63—Wolff vs. Anderson.
72—Banks vs. Croton Nat. Bank.
73—Blockhouse Min. Co., vs. Croton Nat. Bank.
74—Hoppock vs. Goldenson.
96—Powell et al. vs. Southside Railroad Co.
111—Harwood et al. vs. Mitchell et al.
114—Dalton et al. vs. Gilbertson.
115—In re. Wood to vacate Assest.
120—Kelly vs. Kelly.
125—Duff, &c., vs. Grover.
132—Lindman vs. Levy, &c.
135—Comean et al. vs. Noack, &c.
151—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
155—Meyers vs. Meyers.
156—Ingraham vs. Robert.
157—Baxter et al. vs. Hall et al.
168—In re. Wheeler, &c.

Nos.
173—Hauselt vs. Thomas.
180—Banks vs. Croton Nat. Bank.
181—Blockhouse Min. Co. vs. Croton Nat. Bank.
213—Logan vs. McDougall et al.
215—Frille, &c., vs. Jones.
218—Miller et al. vs. Braun et al.
228—Lockwood vs. Lockwood et al.
232—Lippmann vs. Hart et al.
233—Lippmann vs. Hart et al.
241—Corlies vs. Leavitt et al.
243—Miller et al. vs. Grefe.
245—Housman et al. vs. Praag.
259—In re. Estate of Ruck, &c.
273—Schauer vs. Ricker.
276—Bonfort vs. Baruc.
280—Lodeh et al. vs. Stadeker.
282—Stevens vs. Lipman.

Call No. 284—Ullman et al. vs. Schoeller et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3319—Hatfield vs. New-York Ice Co.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3399—Field et al. vs. Robins.
3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.

Nos.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3437—Levy vs. Godfrey.
3441—Denny vs. Havens et al.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Exr., &c.
3479—Russell vs. Met. Ins. Co.
3413—McDermott vs. Bean.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3634—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
3628—Davis vs. Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Co.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3674—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.
3632—Tone vs. Doelger.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith.
2366—Eisenhard vs. Carnochan.
2414—Lehmus et al. vs. Peyser.
2416—Palmer vs. Roberts.

Nos.
2430—Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
2432—Richmond vs. Drahe et al.
2436—Gilbert, Jr., Excr., vs. Lefferts.
2452—Terhune vs. Terhune.
2458—Hall et al. vs. Morris et al.
2464—Fisher vs. Squires et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Nos.
86—Koehler vs. Steinert.
93—Hall vs. Washburn.
95—Stewart vs. Isador.
126—Nat. Bank of Baltimore vs. Sackett.
46—Jacob vs. Morange.
128—Gentil vs. Marcon.
13[illegible]—Fettretch vs. Rosenthal.
111—Bixby vs. Bennehof Run Pet. Co.
125—Tager vs. Smith.
129—Farnum vs. Mullen.
46—Jacobs vs. Morange.
55—Bates vs. Russell.
63—Hammond vs. Cropsey.
77—Bathgate vs. Haskin.
78—Barnes vs. Schultz.
87—Fettretch vs. Cromelier.
94—Murphy vs. McCool.
114—Carroll vs. Wilson.
115—Berley vs. Ref. Ger. P. D. Ch.
116—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
120—Wilcox vs. Dunn.
122—Matsell vs. Flanigan.
135—Sweetser vs. Hatch.
136—Lockwood vs. Hatch.
137—Jarvis vs. Hatch.
138—Bradford vs. Martin.
139—Dellvie vs. Edson.
140—Curtis vs. Wrigley.
141—Curtis vs. Bryan.
142—Topping vs. Larkin.
143—Jarvis vs. Flagler.
144—Rath vs. Rosenthal.
145—McMillen vs. Knox.
146—Heye vs. Bolles.
147—Ibbotson vs. Heyes.
148—Rurode vs. Hill.
149—Frohnhaefer vs. Gucken.
150—Wheeler vs. Gilsey.
151—Pratt & Co. vs. Pratt, Smith & Co.
152—Quinlan vs. Doody.
153—Quick vs. Langan.
133—Naylor vs. Chambers.
134—Hoffman vs. Moore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
—Brown vs. King.
—C. P. B. Co. vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
—Bulger vs. Kuster.
112—Michael vs. Arnold.
16—Kerr vs. Bandman.
—Gourley vs. Broadbent.
136—Williamson vs. Chapsky.
142—Danley vs. McGrath.

Nos.
149—Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. Van Alst.
154—Frankan vs. Strauss.
155—Moller vs. Kramer.
157—Hartween vs. Muehling.
158—Austin vs. Smith.
159—Greve vs. Plattner.
162—Dinnin vs. Post.
163—Hendricks vs. Logee.
176—Bailey vs. Fine.
183—Frankenstein vs. Whitely.
—Hoyt vs. Doty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—DEMURRAGE.

Nicholas Vanderwall vs. The Steamer Santee.—This was an appeal from a decree of the District Court in a case of collision. The libel was filed by the owner of the lighter *Washingtonian*, alleging that the lighter, while lying alongside a pier, was run into by the *Santee;* that the owners of the *Santee* had paid for the repairs, but refused to pay any demurrage. The Court below gave a decree for the libelant for the demurrage, and the claimants appealed.

On the appeal they argued that they had themselves repaired the damage to the lighter, and had, in consequence of her being weak and rotten, been compelled to put on repairs in order to remedy the damage caused by the collision, which made her worth more than she was before, and the libelant therefore ought not to recover any demurrage. But the Judge held that there was no ground in that for reversing the decision, and he accordingly affirmed the decree of the Court below.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict and Benedict; for appellant, Mr. Bunnell.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

IMPORTANT TO RECTIFIERS—PROOF OF PAYMENT OF TAX NECESSARY.

The United States vs. Six Barrels of Distilled Spirits.—This was an action to forfeit the spirits under the Internal Revenue Act. The testimony being closed, each party claimed that the Court should direct a verdict in his favor. The Judge rendered the following decision, in which the facts of the case are sufficiently set forth:

BENEDICT, J.—The information in this case was originally filed under several sections of the Internal Revenue acts, but the evidence has reduced the case to a single issue of law, the determination of which depends upon the effect to be given to the 45th section of the act of 1866. The portion of the section applicable here is as follows: "All spirits found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such bonded warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid, shall be forfeited. * * * And the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of such spirits to show that the requirements of law in regard to the same shall have been complied with." (Section 45, volume 14, page 163.) The evidence, about which there is no controversy, shows that the spirits in question were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, being at the time of seizure, in process of delivery by a rectifier in New-York to a buyer in Brooklyn. The rectifier was called as a witness, and testified that the spirits were rectified by him; that he bought two barrels of raw spirits from a broker, which purported to have been distilled in Brooklyn and to have paid the tax; that he mingled with these two four other barrels which he bought of other rectifiers as rectified spirits, and rerectified the whole, and was selling it at a price less than the cost of manufacture with the tax. No offer was made to show that the tax on any of the spirits had been paid, nor was any effort made to explain how any of it had been removed from the bonded warehouse. The barrels were all marked rectified, with the name and place of business of the rectifier, as required by section 26, and were marked "Inspected by F. A. Stevens, Government Inspector, May, 1867." Upon the close of the testimony the Court was asked to direct a verdict in favor of the claimant, upon two grounds, first, that no probable cause of seizure was shown by the Government other than the fact that the spirits were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, and that in the absence of other proof the claimant was not called on to prove anything. Second, that assuming that the burden of proof was upon the claimant he is entitled to judgment having shown that the spirits—being rectified spirits—were marked and branded as required by section twenty-six and section forty-three. On the other hand it is asked that a verdict be entered for the Government under the construction given to the forty-fifth section by Mr. Justice Nelson in the case of the United States *vs.* 508 Barrels, inasmuch as no evidence was offered to show that the spirits were ever removed from the bonded warehouse according to law upon payment of the tax, I consider these various propositions of law to have been disposed of by the decision in the case of the United States *vs.* 508 Barrels. Under the law all distilled spirits must go into a bonded warehouse whence they can be withdrawn only for certain purposes and in certain specified ways. They can be withdrawn for export upon certain bonds, for transportation to another collection district upon being duly gauged, inspected, marked and a bond given for their transportation for redistillation or rectification, when they must be restored to the same warehouses from which they were taken; and lastly, upon payment of the tax. The case of United States *vs.* 508 Barrels, was a case of spirits purporting to have been removed for transportation from Illinois to the Third District of New-York, which were found in the Third District of New-York, out of a bonded warehouse, and on that evidence it was held that the burden was upon the claimant to show that the requirements of the law to enable spirits to be removed from the bonded warehouse for transportation had been complied with, and proof that the barrels had upon them brands purporting to be the Inspector's brands, and the possession of a permit from the Collector, were held insufficient. The present case is one of rectified spirits found in the street in process of sale by a rectifier as free of tax. They cannot legally be in that position without having been removed from the bonded warehouse upon the payment of the tax. It differs from the case of the 508 barrels only in that the spirits purport to be rectified spirits, removed from a bonded warehouse upon the payment of the tax, instead of spirits removed for transportation upon bonds. It is conceded by the claimant that the forty-fifth section applies to both rectified and raw spirits, and as in the case of 508 barrels, purporting to have been removed on bonds, proof from the claimant of the giving of the bonds was required; so in the case of spirits, purporting to have been removed on payment of the tax, proof must be given that the tax was paid. The words "requirements of the law in regard to the same," as used in the forty-fifth section, refer to the particulars specified above in the section as entailing a forfeiture—that is, removed from the bonded warehouse according to law and payment of the tax, where that is necessary to a removal, in the manner in which these spirits purport to have been removed. It was earnestly contended that such a construction of the law would require an impossibility and cause a total cessation of trade. The law so construed, if enforced with reasonable dilligence, will undoubtedly hamper the trade in fraudulent spirits; but it is not seen that it will require impossibilities of persons who desire to obey the law. Care and caution will undoubtedly be required of rectifiers and of dealers, and trade in the article will not be wholly free from embarrassment. That is the necessary effect of every revenue law. This case being in the Circuit Court, and the question of law involved an important one, I have thought it proper to submit this opinion to Mr. Justice Nelson, and am authorized to say that he concurs in the views here expressed. A verdict in favor of the Government must accordingly be entered condemning the goods.

The verdict was entered accordingly.

For the United States, Mr. Tracy; for claimant, Mr. Holl s.

Before Judge Benedict.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Counsel for the prisoner Braine, charged with murder and piracy on the high seas, stated to the Court yesterday that affidavits had been sent to Washington, claiming for Brame the right of a belligerent. Until a reply had been received from the authorities, he asked a further adjournment of the case. His Honor granted an adjournment until such time as a reply should be received from the authorities.

UNITED STATES DISTRCIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

ILLICIT DISTILLING—SPIRITS IN BOND.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits and other property found at No. 194 East Twenty-fifth-street.—This was an action to forfeit the property for non-compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law in relation to distilled spirits. The forfeiture was claimed on several grounds, but mainly on the ground that there was more mash on hand than was accounted for by the entries in the books. The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the Government condemning the property. The question of the validity of the recent regulation adopted by Commissioner Rollins, that spirits in bond should not be forfeited, was brought up in this case. A portion of this property being in bond, the claimant's counsel requested the Judge to charge the jury that since the making of that regulation spirits in bond could not be forfeited. The Court, however, declined so to charge, holding that the question of forfeiture must be determined by the law, and that under the law spirits in bond could be forfeited.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Rollins; for claimants, Mr. Barret and Mr. Birdsall.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

A CORPORATION HELD TO STRICT PLEADING.

George Z. French & Co. vs. The Adams Express Company.—The plaintiffs claim that in Wilmington, N. C., shortly after the fall of Fort Fisher, they delivered to the defendants several packages of money to be sent to Baltimore and other Northern cities, and that the money never reached its destination. The defendants for a first defence make a general denial, but aver that if the packages were received they were sent on board the steamer *Gen. Lyon*, which was burnt at sea, and that by the receipt given to plaintiffs by the Company, the latter are not liable for property destroyed in that vessel. Secondly, the Company insist that the plaintiffs' claim for the loss was not presented within thirty days, as required by a clause in their receipt. On motion of plaintiffs' counsel all that part of the defence setting up that if the packages were received the same were destroyed, &c., was stricken out from the answer. In its opinion the Court said: "The defendants should admit or deny the receipt of the goods before they can set up their destruction. There is nothing in the part objected to showing they have not the means to plead properly this point." Motion granted.

For plaintiffs, H. Edwin Tremain; for defendants, Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BUTCHERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH AGAIN.

Jansen et al. vs. The Board of Health.—Counsel for the butchers appeared before the Court to-day, to move for an injunction against the Board of Health, to restrain them from interfering with the driving of cattle through the streets of the City. Having succeeded in enjoining the Board from interfering with their slaughtering establishments, they now ask to be allowed the privilege of using the streets for the transit of their live stock. The argument on the motion was set down for Friday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

THE EDWIN P. CHRISTY CASE—A QUESTION OF PRACTICE SETTLED.

Harriet E. Christy, administratrix of the estate of E. P. Christy deceased, brought a suit in this Court against James S. Libby, individually and as special administrator and collector, to compel an accounting. Prior to the filing of the bill in this Court the plaintiff had filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court, praying that a citation might issue to the defendant requiring him to file his accounts as such collector. In pursuance of that citation the defendant appeared before the Surrogate on the return day of the citation, and rendered his account. Before the return day of the citation the plaintiff had served a notice on one of the clerks of the Surrogate, stating that the proceeding before the Surrogate had been withdrawn, but no order having been entered in the Surrogate's Court dismissing the proceeding, the counsel for Mr. Libby, the defendant, proceeded before the Surrogate and moved for a decree adjusting the defendant's accounts, which motion stands adjourned in the Surrogate's Court. The defendant's counsel then demurred to the bill of complaint in this action: First, to the jurisdiction; second, on the ground that several causes of action had been improperly joined; third, that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Prior to the service of the demurrer the plaintiff had procured an order for the examination of the defendant under section 390 of the Code. After the service of the demurrer the defendant moved to have proceedings stayed upon the order for his examination. The motion came on before Judge Brady on the 13th inst.

Mr. Amos G. Hull, counsel for the defendant, contended that the Legislature in conferring jurisdiction upon Surrogate Courts in the matter of controlling the conduct and settling the accounts of executors and administrators, had designed to supersede the necessity of a resort to a court of equity for that purpose. He cited Seamans *vs.* Duryea, 11 N. Y., 327. He contended also that serving the notice on the Surrogate's clerk did not discontinue the proceedings in that forum, and that the only way the proceeding could be lawfully dismissed in the Surrogate's Court was by the entry of an order to that effect. (Citing 2 Bradford, 90, 126, 182.) Mr. Hull also contended that the proposed examination of the defendant was premature. (Citing 12 Abbott, 215; 11 Howard, 518; 3 Sandford, 718.)

C. Bainbridge Smith argued that the proceedings before the Surrogate were no bar to this suit, and cited 8 Paige, 210. Judge BRADY to-day delivered the following opinion: The examination of the defendant is premature, no issue having been formed by the pleadings. The rule is settled in this Court. (Watson *vs.* Gage, 12 Abbot, 215.) It is unnecessary, therefore, to consider the other question presented on the argument. The relief asked by the defendant is granted, and his further examination will be stayed until such proceedings have been taken as will authorize its continuance. Ordered accordingly.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff; Hull & Childs for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Nov. 25.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Chas. Becker vs. Henry P. Degraaf.—This was an action for damages for an assault committed upon plaintiff by defendant, on the 22d of April last, in the office of defendant, who is a furniture-dealer in the Bowery. It appeared from the testimony that plaintiff went to defendant's store, where an altercation arose relative to some money matters, when defendant, as plaintiff alleges, knocked him down and so severely injured him that he was taken home insensible, a physician and coroner sent for, and did not leave his bed for four weeks. Plaintiff alleges that the assault was entirely without provocation; but defendant avers that plaintiff used insulting language toward him, whereupon he attempted to eject him from his premises; that he was assisted in this operation by a man in his employ, neither of them using any more force than was necessary, and that the injury to plaintiff's head was caused by his stubbing his toe and falling against an iron column while being ejected from the premises.

Trial not concluded.

Stallknecht & Hall for plaintiff; Townsend & Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—CAUTION TO PARENTS.

Charles Harkins, Guardian of Jas. Harkins and Infant vs. The Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.—This was an action by a father to recover $20,000 damages for injury to his son, a boy seven years of age, who was run over and lost a leg by one of defendants' cars in the First-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, about a year ago. The testimony established the fact that the boy was playing in the street and attempted to cross First-avenue just behind a car that was passing up. Another car, it appears, was coming down, which the boy did not see, and having run a short distance behind the up car with his hand on the dashboard, he attempted to cross the other track opposite Fiftieth-street, and was struck by the down car and run over—the car cutting one of his legs entirely off.

After the evidence for the plaintiff was all in, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, and the motion was granted. The Court held that there was contributing negligence on the part of the boy in putting himself in a position behind one car so as to be unable to see the approach of a car coming in an opposite direction. Independent of this fact the Court also held, as it did in a similar case a few days since, that it was contributing negligence on the part of a parent to permit a child of that age to play in the street unattended, and he could not recover for injuries that might befall the child when thus allowed to run at large.

Ashmead & Waite for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vandepoel for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 25.

By Judge Barbour.

Simon Pelzer *vs.* Adolph Defau; complaint dismissed, with $10 costs. Pat. McDonough *vs.* Jas. Fettritch; motion denied, with $10 costs. The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York *vs.* Conrad Stutts; motion granted. Susan A. Weiss *vs.* Louis Weiss; motion denied. Sarah F. Hogel *vs.* The Guardian Life Insurance Company; extra allowance of $350 granted. Edward Pistorious *vs.* Rosine Goebel et al.; motion denied, with $7 costs. David Selig et al. *vs.* L. K. Goldsmith et al.; motion of Nov. 19, 1867, set aside and vacated, with $10 costs.

By Judge Monell.

James Hogan *vs.* Michael Cregan; extra allowance of $400 granted.

By Judge Jones.

Rudolph Frith, Jr., et al. *vs.* Thos. Foster; case settled; see memoranda with clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 25.

By Judge Ingraham.

Schuster *vs.* Levy; motion denied. McDermot *vs.* McDermot; motion granted. Collins *vs.* Nichols, et al.; motion granted. Halloran *vs.* Bache, et al.; motion granted, costs to abide event.

By Judge Sutherland.

Harriman *vs.* Laurent; order settled. In the matter of St. John Oil Co.; motion for stay denied, without costs to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The calendar of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was unusually large, embracing a number of very important cases, but for various reasons, postponements were ordered in almost every instance.

SHARP PRACTICE.

The only jury trial was that of Lucy Davis, a young, unmarried woman, charged with grand larceny, in having stolen a piano, worth $400, from Messrs. Peloubet, Pelton & Co., of No. 814 Broadway. A salesman employed by the firm testified that on the 26th of September last, the prisoner hired the instrument for one month, at the rate of $8, and signed a paper in which she agreed to keep the piano for her own use, and not on any account to part with it, unless with the written consent of the owners. The piano was sent to her residence, No. 74 University-place, whence, it was afterward removed to a pawnbroker's-shop in Grand-street, where she obtained $150 loan upon it.

Counsel for the accused did not introduce any witnesses, but sought to shield his client behind the technicalities of the law, asserting that, at most, the offence was simply a breach of trust, and contained none of the elements entering into a larceny. No evidence of good character was offered. The District Attorney has several other indictments against the prisoner for similar unlawful transactions, in which it is alleged that she realized about $1,700.

The jury, after an absence of about two hours, came into Court and announced their inability to agree upon a verdict. The jurors were thereupon discharged, but the accused was remanded for a new trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. W. Laird, the well-known Broadway perfumery dealer, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, but upon application of counsel, the trial was deferred until next term. Mary O'Connor pleaded guilty of stealing a $50 United States Treasury-note from a verdant employe in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The complainant said he met the prisoner in the street, and while listening to a tale of woe, which she related to him at the rear end of a dark alley-way, he felt her hand in his vest pocket, and immediately discovered the loss of the money in question. The woman was arrested and taken to the station-house, where the stolen property was found hidden in her hair. She was sent to the State Prison for two years. John Ryan and Wm. Hamilton pleaded guilty of stealing $49 worth of butter from a truck which was passing through West-street. They were remanded until Wednesday, in order to allow them an opportunity of presenting affidavits of previous good character.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following is the Calendar for to-day:

The People *vs.* Hugh Courtney; rape.
The People *vs.* Francis Currey; burglary.
The People *vs.* John Handlon; burglary.
The People *vs.* Jas. H. Johnson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Martin; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Grady, John Brown, James McKnight, Martin McNeary; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Francis; assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John Daley; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Franz Maguire, Wm. Jones; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Drewry; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Johnston W. Mitchell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Morris; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Burns; grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Lott and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

THE CASE OF LAWRENCE ERHARDT.

This prisoner was indicted for the murder of Herman Gross, and his case, which should have been tried yesterday, was postponed until the next term.

THE DONALDSON MURDER CASE.

James Donaldson was indicted yesterday on a charge of murder, in beating and kicking his wife, while in a state of intoxication, thereby causing her death. He is about 40 years of age, and a respectable looking man.

Mr. District-Attorney Morris opened the case. He said the prisoner was indicted for the murder of his wife, Margaret Donaldson. The crime is alleged to have taken place at Plymouth-street, Brooklyn. The parties had not lived happily together, and on the day of her death, last June, her husband had been drinking. They had a quarrel. The wife ran up stairs. He followed, and he brought her down to the room of the tenement-house where they resided. Here the dispute was renewed, repeated blows were given, cries and a heavy fall were heard. Shortly afterward when some parties went into the room she was seen in a corner crying, with her hands to her forehead. On hearing that death was the result of the injuries received, the prisoner said he would hang for it, and left the house, but was subsequently arrested. There was no allegation that she had been killed by any weapon. The indictment merely stated she came by her death from injuries inflicted by toe hands and feet of her husband.

Evidence having been taken, the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25, 1867.

$2,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	107⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	16½
2,300	do.....Small	107⅛	550	Pacific Mail...ex-d	120½
5,000	do	108	410	do	120¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106½	100	do.....s10	120
7,000	do	106	250	do	120
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅜	200	do.....b30	120
2,000	do	107½	100	do	119⅞
13,000	do	107½	200	do	119½
2,100	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '65 new	107⅜	200	do..2d call b30	120½
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss	107⅜	200	do.....s30	119⅞
40,000	do	107⅜	100	do	121
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅞	100	do	121
25,000	do	101⅞	100	do.....b30	121
5,000	do	102⅜	100	do.....s30	120½
41,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅛	200	At. Mail	117
81,000	do.....Small	105⅛	150	Adams Ex. Co.	79
25,000	do 3d series	105⅛	45	do	78
1,950	do.....Small	105⅛	50	do......2d call	78½
1,000	do	105⅛	100	do	78¼
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	120	Am. Ex.	75½
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62	9	do	76
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.....s30	94⅞	80	Mer. U. Ex.	35
5,000	do	94⅞	200	do	36
5,000	do	94⅞	50	do	35½
10,000	do	95	50	do	35½
4,000	Ind. 6s. War L.	98	10	do......2d call	36
35,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	113½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	93	100	do	113½
5,000	Erie 4th M.	91½	400	Erie R.	71
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	118½	100	Hudson R.	124½
3,000	Goshen L. Bds.	97	100	do......b15	124½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	97½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	110½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	78	50	do	110½
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	81½	50	do	110
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	78½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	79½
7,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95	100	do 2d call b60	79½
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94	5	Panama R.	295
2,000	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	81	49	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96
50	Ocean Bank	103½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	56½
30	Continental Bank	105½	16	do	56
18	Imp. & Trad. B'k	119	75	do	56½
25	Cen. Nat. Bank	103½	50	Chic. & N. W. P.	65
5	do	104	900	do	65½
20	Bk. of Commerce	116	200	do.....s30	65½
100	Canton Co.	44½	31	do.....2d call	64½
100	West. U. T.	32	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
6	Del. & Hud. Ca.	147	100	Chic. & R. I.....s30	95⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61½	100	do	95½
200	West. Union	32½	200	Mil. & St. Paul	39
800	Cum. Coal Pr.	27	300	do.....b30	39⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	100	do.....2d call	39½
			300	do	40
			100	do.....b30	40½
			400	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
			200	Erie R.	71½
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
			100	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅞
			100	do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C., '62	108⅛	100	Pacific Mail	117
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. 67. New Issue	107⅛	100	do.....s60	116⅞
8,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	100⅞	100	do	117½
23,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102⅛	150	do	117½
16,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	105⅛	100	do.....b60	118
1,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c.	64	300	do.....2d call	118
1,000	do	63⅞	30	do	119
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	61⅞	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	52½
1,000	do	61⅞	1	Amer. Ex.	75
30,000	do	61	100	U. S. Ex.	78
1,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	53	50	N. Y. Cen.	113⅝
35,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅞	100	Erie Railroad	70⅝
10,000	do.....b30	25⅞	50	Mer. Union Ex.	36
40,000	do	25⅞	200	do	36⅜
100	Canton Co.	44	100	do	36⅜
100	Quicksilver	16	40	do	36⅞
800	West. U. Tel.	32	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	79½
100	Atlantic Mail	116	100	Ill. Cen.	129⅞
200	Adams Ex. Co.	78	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	56⅞
200	do	77⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅞
200	do	78⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	95½
			300	Mil. & St. P.	39⅞
			100	P., F. W. & C.	96⅞
			50	do	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express.b10	80	1800	Erie R.	71
100	do	79½	800	do.....c	71
500	do	79	300	do.....b10	71½
10	Am. Ex. Co.	76	200	do.....s3	71
12	do	76	200	do.....b3	71
800	U. S. Ex. Co.	78½	300	do	70⅞
20	Mer. U. Ex.	35	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
500	Pacific Mail...ex-d	120½	300	do.....b3	79⅛
200	do	120¼	500	do	79½
200	do	120	500	do.....s3	79½
400	do	119½	100	do.....b10	79⅝
200	do	120	100	do	79½
100	do.....s3	120	200	Ill. Cen. R.	130
100	Canton Co.	45	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅝
100	Atlantic Mail...s30	115	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅞
100	West. U. Tel.....c	32½	100	do.....s60	95
100	do	32½	500	do.....c	95⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	113⅛	200	do	95⅞
400	do	113½	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	56⅛
300	Reading R.	96½	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65
400	M. & St. P. Pf.	61	200	do	65⅛
			200	do.....b3	65⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & Mis. Cer.	25⅞	1180	Erie R.	71
10,000	do.....s30	25⅞	200	do	71
25,000	Missouri 6s.	94	200	do.....c	71
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	75½	200	do.....b3	71
100	Adams Ex.	79	500	do	70⅞
100	do.....b3	78½	100	Reading R.....b3	96½
100	do	78⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. R.	40
500	Pacific Mail...ex-d	119⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61
100	do.....b30	120	200	M. S. & N. I.	79½
400	do	119½	200	P., F. W. & Chi.	96⅞
300	do.....s3	119⅞	100	do	96⅞
300	W. U. Tel.	32	200	O., R. I. & P.	95⅞
100	do	32½	100	do	96
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	56⅞
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅛	200	do	56⅞
100	do.....c	65⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. C.	26	100	Atlantic Mail	117⅛
10,000	do	25⅞	100	do.....s60	115½
200	Adams Ex.	78⅛	300	West U. Tel.	32⅛
100	do.....s60	78⅛	1100	N. Y. Cent.	113⅛
100	do.....s3	78⅛	800	Erie R.	70⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅛	200	Reading R.	96⅛
100	do	36½	200	do	95⅛
100	Pacific Mail...ex-d	117⅛	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. b3	96⅞
100	do	117⅛	100	do	96⅞
100	do.....s30	117	100	M. S. & N. I.	79

MONDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$903,835
Increase in Specie	1,764,146
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	3,207,739
Decrease in Deposits	3,021,170
Decrease in Circulation	4,455

	Nov. 24, 1866.	Nov. 23, 1867.	Nov. 16, 1867.
National Cap'l	$74,507,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	267,920,415	249,343,649	248,439,814
Gold and Gold Notes	15,202,865	15,499,110	13,374,964
Other L. Tend'r	62,359,254	51,121,911	54,329,650
Deposits	213,414,984	174,721,683	177,742,853
Circulation	31,361,418	34,129,911	34,134,366
In Sub-Tres'y	102,638,169	108,932,729	110,295,076

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$879,455	Citizens'	$131,800
Merchants'	897,507	Market	583,117
Mechanics'	587,500	St. Nicholas	751,409
Union	493,931	Shoe & Leather	944,816
Phenix	290,685	Continental	554,573
Tradesmen's	797,867	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,056	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	497,706	Atlantic	98,419
Butchers & D.	261,200	Importers'	500,882
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	992,440
Leather	267,135	M. Association	308,587
Seventh Ward	178,662	Grocers'	77,600
State	328,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	992,970	Fourth	2,962,356
Commerce	5,976,055	Central	1,693,550
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	797,150	Ninth	939,343
Mercantile	481,472	First	443,534
Pacific	139,842	Third	796,084
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,216
Chatham	131,962	Tenth	903,600
North America	333,000	N. Currency	90,000
Hanover	290,530	Bowery	225,000
Irving	192,926	Eighth	249,200
Metropolitan	2,173,183		
Total 49 National Banks			$34,065,422
Total 16 other National and Local Banks			64,489
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 23			$34,129,911
On previous report, Nov. 16			34,134,366
Decrease in circulation			$4,455

Although the Bank statement is not deemed especially encouraging for an easy market, there was a free offering of money, on call loan, to the Stock Brokers to-day at 7 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers, however, report no improvement in the demand for Merchant paper, and it is apparent that most of our money-lenders, at Bank and on the Street, greatly prefer to keep their balances within their immediate control. The recent failures and the reassembling of Congress continue to produce this marked feeling of caution. That there is likely to be a wide difference of views between the contraction policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and a formidable opposition in both Houses of Congress we deem quite certain. If this difficulty could be either compromised or definitely settled *at once*, the general business and banking movement of the country would soon be relieved of the uncertainty, and in a measure, of the distrust that now encompass them. The danger is that *no* important financial or currency question will be determined for weeks, if not months, to come. The Republican majority in Congress, it is quite certain, will *not* suffer the Secretary of the Treasury or the President, should he indorse Mr. MCCULLOCH's views, to dictate the money policy upon which they are to go to the country in the next Presidential campaign. The party will doubtless be made, substantially, a unit before the adjournment of the long session and a two-third vote be secured in both Houses to settle the question, as the friends of Gen. GRANT may determine in conference.

The Gold Room moved up again on Washington rumors, as on Saturday—the reported change of a New-York member on the Judiciary Committee on the Impeachment question, being the alleged cause of the advance. The sales opened at 140⅛, and were advanced to 140⅞ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, falling back quite suddenly to 140@139⅞ ℔ cent. before 3 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet. The packet of Wednesday, this week, is the Cunarder *Russia* from this port, and the market for English and continental bills will not be determined until to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon. The transactions to-day were on the basis of 109⅛@109⅜ for sixty-day standard names on London.

The Public Funds opened weak, but acquired considerable firmness later in the day, on the Cable quotations, the rise in gold, and the moderate offerings of Five-twenties and Ten-forties. The latter sold at 102⅛@102⅜ ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Pacific Mail stock was again much excited, and sold down to 116⅛ ℔ cent. ex-dividend; subsequently reaching to 118 ℔ cent. The Express Stocks reversed this feeling. The new Company sold up to $36 75 for $35 paid, and all the old Companies were in strong demand, though the Adams stock fluctuated violently between 78@80@77⅞@78⅛ ℔ cent. The Railways, upon the average business of the day, were rather better than on Saturday, but from all appearances the market was not a very satisfactory one to *Bull* or *Bear*. The sales of Erie, which lead the list, were 71⅛@70⅞@71⅛@70⅞ ℔ cent.; of Northwest Preferred, 65@65⅛@65@66@65⅛ ℔ cent.; the other New-York and Western Roads fluctuating less widely. Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., after the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The State Bonds were nearly 1 ℔ cent. lower on new Tennessees.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouris	94⅝	—
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	Northwestern	57	57⅛
U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	64⅞	65⅛
N. Y. Central	113½	113½	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅛
Erie	71	71⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅞	97
Hudson	124⅝	124⅝	W. U. Telegraph	32	32
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul Pref.	61	61
Mich. Southern	79½	79⅛	Pacific Mail	120	118
Pittsburgh	82⅝	82⅛	American Gold	140¾	140
Tenn. 6s. new	62	61⅞	Bills on London	109¼	109¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	112¾	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	100½
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 cou., small, 1862	107⅛	End. coupon, 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Mich. 6 ℔ c. 1883	90
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	63½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Tennessee new bds.	61⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	44
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	102½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	82
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is	94⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of North Am'a	106
Merchants'	119	Irving	105
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	130¼
Union	114	Nassau	104½
Tradesmen's	133	Shoe and Leather	111
National	108	Continental	105¼
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	118½
State of New-York	106	Central National	103½
Ocean	103¼	First National	200
American Exchange	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	104	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	113	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 1st M., 1867	101	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	93½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¼	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	118	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81	Chic & Mil. 1st M.	88½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	64
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88		

We are requested to say that Messrs. SPARKMAN, PLACE & KING is a corporation for the manufacture of Corks and Whiting, and Grinding and Powdering of Drugs at the American Mills, in this City, and is in no way affected by the suspension of Messrs. JAMES K. PLACE & Co., but will continue its business as heretofore, without interruption or embarrassment.

Mr. GEORGE T. GREEN, for several years with Mr. W. R. TRAVERS, was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $140,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $38,000; total receipts, $8,748,673 62; total payments, $7,560,689 11; balance, $109,120,763 50.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements
Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.		Barley, bushels	7,300
Flour, bbls.	17,362	Malt, bushels	10,000
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	150	Pork, bbls.	289
Cornmeal, bags	1,236	Cut Meats, pkgs.	637
Wheat, bushels	12,350	Lard, pkgs.	341
Corn, bushels	1,020	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,626
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	60
Oats, bushels	12,600	Petroleum, bbls.	3,519

ASHES—Continue in limited demand and heavy at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A very moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24⅛c.@25⅛c.; Maracaibo, 16⅛c.@18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c.@17⅛c.; Rio, 12⅛c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18⅛c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15⅛c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite heavy to-day. Holders have been more eager to realize and prices have declined ⅛c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. The demand has been moderate, mainly for export. At the close, the market was weak and somewhat irregular. The aggregate sales were 2,300 bales, including 2,000 bales to shippers, and 300 bales to spinners against receipts of 4,130 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15½
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅝	16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16½
Middling	16⅝	17	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	22,790
Receipts preceding week	18,410
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	121,710
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	571,524
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,768
Exports since Sept. 1	60,719
Exports since Jan. 1	382,423
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,308
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	335,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	122,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	168,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull again to-day, and has declined partially 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$8 70; very poor to fair extra State at $9@$9 60; good to choice extra State at $9 65@$10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 20@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90@$8 70
Extra State	9 00@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 85@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 20@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@15 00

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $9 35@$15 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 75@$6 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of only 185 bbls. and sacks at $11 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $3 90@$4 25, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull to-day, and quoted nominally about 2c. a bushel lower on Spring. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels, including Amber Club at $2 30; Good to Choice No. 2 Spring at $2 19@$2 22; and Choice Amber State (reported) at $2 70 ℔ bushel. Corn opened rather more firmly, on a better demand, but closed dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels at $1 33@$1 37 for Common to very Choice mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 36 for prime, afloat; $1 30 for unsound mixed Western; and $1 20@$1 28 for new yellow, per bushel. Rye has been scarce and wanted. Sales 4,500 bushels, including Western, at $1 68@$1 70, and State at $1 70@$1 73 ℔ bushel. Barley has been firm, but quiet; sales 25,000 bushels at $1 65 for Canada West, and $1 50 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Oats opened pretty briskly at advancing prices, but closed tamely at less firm rates; sales 36,000 bushels Western at from 79c.@80c. in store, and 80c.@81c. afloat, closing at the inside prices in each instance. A small lot of choice Ohio Oats was sold at 82c. ℔ bushel.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, NOV. 25, 1867.

Wheat, bushels	1,518,664	Barley, bushels	501,360
Corn, bushels	2,052,849	Malt, bushels	68,155
Oats, bushels	3,165,450	Peas, bushels	19,824
Rye, bushels	171,764		

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at former prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@62c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c., ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 70@$20 75, closing at $20 70 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, February delivery, seller's option, at $22 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8⅛c.@10c. for Shoulders ℔ lb.; sales 218 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and heavy; sales 800 boxes at 10⅛c. for Western Cumberland, January delivery; and 11½c. for short Rib, deliverable by Dec. 20. Lard has been in more demand at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅛c.@13⅛c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been dull to-day, at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in slack request; sales 60 tcs. Prime Mess at $31 50. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $25@$28 for poor to prime; sales 160 bbls. Butter is in request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quite dull and heavy at 8c.@16⅛c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, chiefly at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 32,500 bushels Corn at 8⅛d. by sail, and 10d.@10⅛d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; 50 tons Linseed Cake at 22s. 6d.; 50 pkgs. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton, and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ℔ hhd. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Corn, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ quarter.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 25.

Hooper-st., n. s., 200 e. Marcy-av., 25x85	$1,900
Hooper-st., s. e. s., 20 n. Harrison-av., 20x70	4,020
Warren-st., n. s., 300 w. Powers-st., 18.6x100	8,000
20th-st., n. s., 82 w. 5th-av., 17.6x75	3,200
Clermont-av., w. s., 216 n. Lafayette-av. 20x73 Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 236, Park-av., 23x80	11,000
Eagle-st., s. s., 175 w. Union-av., 50x100	1,460
Dupont-st., n. s., 145 e. Franklin-av., 25x100	700
Clarkson-st., s. s., 725 e. Main-st., 100x200	3,100
Henry-st., w. s., 80 n. Summit-st., 20x107	13,500
Adelphi-st., w. s., 309 s. Greene-av., 100 deep	3,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 75 e. Smith-st., 25x90	2,600
Wilham-st., w. s., 109 s. E. New-York-av., 100x100	2,600
Newell-st., e. s., 392 s. Nassau-st., 50x100	775
Warren-st., n. e. s., 175 n. w. Smith-st., 25x100	3,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 295 n. DeKalb-av., 21x100	15,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 w. Marcy-av., 25x100	700
20th-st., s. w. s., 100 n. w. 3d-av., 25x100	500
18th-st., s. w. s., 200 s. e. 5th-av., 200x100	5,000
6th-st., s. s., 297 e. 5th-av., 50.4x100	1,600
Central-av., s. w. s., 75 s. e. Stockholm-st., 25x87	1,025
Buffalo-av., e. s., 25 n. Warren-st., 7x100, gore	125
Monroe-st., s. s., 195 w. Franklin, 40x100	10,400
16th-st., s. s., 144 w. 4th-av., 20x100	1,200
Liberty-av., n. s., 25 w. Butler-av., 25x100	550
16th-st., n. e. s., 356 s. e. 3d-av., 18.8x86	3,500
Franklin-av., e. s., 99 s. DeKalb-av., 20x98	9,900
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 80 e. Smith-st., 50x100	10,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 325 s. Willoughby-st., 27x100	6,500

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Sig. Giorgio Ronconi as Figaro, Sig. Baragli, Sig. Medini, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS. Leading characters by M. La Roche and Mlle. Deborah.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lemingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, THE UNION PRISONER; OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
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WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY,
No. 920 Broadway,
THIS DAY, C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

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Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Varignano announce an improvement in Garibaldi's health. The chieftain's illness, it is averred, was caused by the harsh treatment of the Italian prison officials.

The Ministers of War and of Justice in the new Cabinet have been chosen deputies to Parliament after a closely-contested election.

Russia and Austria will join the Conference, as will also nearly all the smaller powers. Prussia, it is expected, will follow their example. The objections of Great Britain are looked upon as merely formal. The Pope insists upon the maintenance of the temporal power.

There was much excitement manifested among the Fenians Sunday, not only in the great cities of England, but those also of Ireland. Large crowds of Irishmen congregated at the street corners in Manchester, Birmingham and Dublin, and freely canvassed the action of the Government in the recent execution of the Fenian convicts. While the demonstrations were intemperate, to say the least, there was no open riot or serious disturbance of the public peace. The Government is fully prepared to meet any outbreak.

It is reported that the prisoner Kelley, who was rescued from the police authorities at Manchester by his Fenian brethren some time ago, has been recaptured. Different stories as to his whereabouts had been in circulation for a considerable time; some persons claiming that he was in Belgium, and others again that they had seen him in France. According to dispatches received yesterday, it seems that when the Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which sailed the 20th inst., reached Queenstown, some of the police of that city quietly came aboard and captured Kelley, who had disguised himself and taken passage for New-York.

There have been several quite formidable bread riots in Belfast recently. They were all suppressed, however, without serious trouble, and the city is now quiet.

The reading of the Alabama correspondence will be called for in the British House of Commons on Thursday next.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Nov. 13, and Queenstown Nov. 14, arrived at this port yesterday, with one day's later advices.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, praying that the right of suffrage be extended to all persons, male and female, in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to Rev. Newman Hall this evening, was negatived. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the military forces. It being reported that Edward Dunbar, a citizen of New-York, had refused to give evidence before the Committee on Retrenchment, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to arrest Mr. Dunbar and bring him before the House. The Senate then adjourned until to-day.

In the House the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Newman Hall. A bill to prohibit further reduction of the currency was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The credentials of J. S. Golladay, as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Hise, were presented. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, announced that the seat of Mr. Hise was contested by Mr. Blakey, and that if the latter gentleman was declared entitled to it, of course no vacancy had been created by the death of Mr. Hise, and consequently Mr. Galladay would not be entitled to a seat. After considerable debate the credentials of Mr. Golladay were referred to the Committee on Elections. The Speaker then announced the Standing Committees of the House. Under the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions a large number of each were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. The House then took up the question of privilege submitted by Mr. Robinson, relative to the manner in which naturalized American citizens have been treated by the British Government. Mr. Robinson made a lengthy speech on the subject, after which the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution prohibiting any Committee of Congress sending for persons and papers without further orders from the House, was adopted. Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the evidence taken by the Committee on the subject of impeachment of the President, together with the majority report and a resolution. It is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Williams, Lawrence and Churchill. After the Clerk had read the majority report for half an hour, its further reading was dispensed with. On motion of Mr. Bingham, and on the statement that the reading of all the reports would occupy ten hours, the summing up of the majority report was read. It declares that, in accordance with the testimony and the view of the law presented, the Committee is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of the House. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman, and Mr. Woodbridge, join in one minority report, and Eldridge and Marshall join in another, declaring that the testimony taken by the Committee does not warrant impeachment, and present resolutions asking that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The reports were, on motion, laid upon the table and ordered printed, and the subject made the special order for Wednesday of next week, to be continued from day to day until disposed of. A resolution declaring the effect of impeachment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution setting forth that in the present financial condition of the country, any further purchases of territory are inexpedient, and giving notice that the House will hold itself under no obligations to vote money to fulfill any contracts that may be made. A motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the resolution was adopted. The House soon after adjourned.

GENERAL.

Three reports made to Congress by the Judiciary Committee of the House on the subject of impeachment will be found in other columns of the Times this morning. The entire testimony given by Gen. Grant on the subject is published on our second page.

The public services at Boston in memory of Gov. Andrew will be held in Music Hall this morning, and include a eulogy by Edwin P. Whipple, a poem by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and appropriate music from an orchestra of fifty picked performers and a chorus of one hundred voices.

Owing to the non-arrival of Chief-Justice Chase in Richmond yesterday, the trial of Jefferson Davis was not commenced. A large crowd of persons was in attendance at the Court-house for several hours, awaiting for the doors to open, but were, of course, disappointed.

Ex-Gov. Seymour having been nominated for President by the Democratic Union of Utica, has written a letter saying that he will not be a candidate for the next Presidency.

LOCAL.

A large and enthusiastic Darling ratification meeting was held last evening, under the auspices of the Union Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward, at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Major Haggerty, C. S. Spencer, E. Delafield Smith and others.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A number of resolutions in favor of paving various streets with Nicolson pavement, were adopted. A resolution to permit the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks through Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues, was concurred in.

The entire day was occupied at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, with the trial of Lucy Davis, on one of a number of indictments for stealing pianos, which, it was alleged, she hired for one month from dealers. The jury was unable to agree, and the prisoner was remanded for a new trial. Several cases in which prisoners pleaded guilty, were disposed of.

In the United States Court in Brooklyn yesterday, the case of the United States *vs.* Six Barrels of Spirits, was decided, the Court holding that rectifiers must be prepared to prove that the tax has been paid on the spirits which they buy, if they would save it from forfeiture.

The general markets were extremely dull, as a rule, yesterday. Most of the business transacted was in a jobbing way. Flour, wheat and cotton were again lower. Oats and corn closed heavily. Petroleum and groceries favored buyers. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

Yesterday, at the cattle market, One Hundreth-street, there were 1,650 cattle. Trade commenced a shade higher than it was last week; but closed about ½c. ₱ ℔. lower than last week's quotations. A few cattle were sold for 17c. ₱ ℔. The general selling prices ranged from 13c. to 15½c. ₱ ℔., net weight. There were large numbers of bulls and inferior cattle offered very cheap. Inferior cattle sold slowly; but fair beeves found a tolerably ready market. Sheep are in large supply, and unusually cheap. Very few sheep are sold for more than 6c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Thousands bring only 3c. ₱ ℔. Transactions are moderate in sheep and lambs, and prices favor purchasers more than sellers. Swine continue to arrive in large numbers. The price for prime hogs yesterday was 6¾c.@7⅛c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Lower grades were sold for 6c. @6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

The Impeachment Question.

Unless the evidence gathered by the Judiciary Committee embraces facts altogether new to the country, the report recommending impeachment will amount to nothing. The allegations on which Mr. Boutwell, as the mouthpiece of the majority, relies to justify the measure and insure its success, are merely a rehash of charges again and again preferred during the progress of the reconstruction controversy, and always for political effect. No striking accusation appears—no terse statement of fact that can arouse popular feeling and reconcile it to a formal arraignment of the Executive. "An unconstitutional usurpation of power" in the organization of State Governments—a "denial of the right of Congress to control" reorganization—sins of omission and commission in connection with these positions: such are the leading counts in the indictment presented by Mr. Boutwell, and a sorry exhibit they form as a groundwork of impeachment. If partisan ingenuity can discover no offence more tangible than those here imputed, we may be quite sure that Mr. Johnson has little to fear from the recommendation which has been reported.

Our opinion has always been that something more convincing than the imputations of partisanship would be needed to warrant the extreme measure proposed. An excuse for it might have been found had Mr. Johnson's denial of Congressional control over reconstruction assumed a practical shape, or had he interposed his authority to prevent the application of enacted plans. But though he has unquestionably said and done many foolish things, we have yet to learn that he has in any instance overridden the reconstruction law, or materially interfered with its operation. His Proclamation of Amnesty and his removal of District Commanders are among the most notable of his offences; but that neither these nor other of his acts "suspended the operations of the acts of Congress," or in any manner impeded the execution of the laws, is proved by the present condition of the Southern work. It has gone forward without any serious hindrance; and though Mr. Johnson is entitled to no credit for the results of laws passed in spite of his opposition, at least the fact that the laws are in smooth and peaceful operation is proof that on his part there has been no gross usurpation since Congress asserted its exclusive jurisdiction.

For what, then, is he to be impeached? Is dissent from the views of the Congressional majority an offence that must be punished? If obstinacy, or bad taste, or unsound judgment, or concurrence with reckless advisers were criminal, we could understand an indictment derived from Mr. Johnson's course. The impolicy of the proceeding would be great as now; its mischievousness would be the same; its partisan origin would be none the less discreditable. But offences of opinion, or errors of judgment, or violations of good taste are not impeachable; they afford excellent reasons for vigilance on the part of Congress and the unflinching enforcement of its policy, but they cannot be decently or prudently made pretexts for the removal of a President.

And if Congress has, as at present, absolute control over reconstruction, what is to be feared from Mr. Johnson's action during the remainder of his term? It is competent to Congress before the close of the approaching session to remove the question from the arena, by perfecting the work and admitting the States on conditions that will be guarantees of harmony and peace. Except for reasons that are not avowed, then, why is the country to be disturbed by impeachment? The removal of Mr. Johnson may be essential to the success of a certain Presidential game, but we apprehend that the country is not prepared to submit to a sacrifice of the vital interests which demand Congressional attention, simply to promote the ends of faction. For, say what they may, the advocates of impeachment cannot efface the impression that they are actuated by motives having no direct reference to the public weal. Their whole movement is partisan; partisan in its conception, in its conduct of the investigation, and in the recommendation which the majority of the Committee submit for the adoption of the House.

The phase which the question has now assumed would indeed be deplorable, if there were any probability of its success. The prevailing hope is that the moderation and good sense of the majority of the House will triumph over the intemperate counsels of the extremists, and so bring to naught an agitation which menaces with ruin every financial and commercial interest. The public are evidently unwilling to assume that the Republican Party will be mad enough to precipitate the crisis which impeachment involves. Upon this point the Wall-street barometer is conclusive. Gold rose a fraction or two under the momentary excitement of the news, yesterday, but quickly subsided to the figure at which it opened. The same skepticism exists everywhere. The country has not much faith in the judgment of many of the leading spirits of the House, but it is not prepared to believe that the dominant party is intent upon committing suicide.

The New Prospects of the Pope—The Forthcoming Conference.

The extraordinary change which has taken place in the policy of the principal parties interested in the settlement of the Roman question cannot be understood until the December Conference has met and adjourned, and its history and results reveal themselves to the world.

When the French Emperor first made his proposition for a general conference to consider some means of terminating a dispute which constantly threatens the peace of Europe, which has twice compelled French intervention, and which confessedly belongs to the very highest range of grand politics, he was strenuously opposed by the Italian Government on one hand, and by the Pope's Government, on the other. There seemed no possible ground of compromise between these parties; for while Italy was determined not to give up her claims upon Rome, the Pope was equally determined not to surrender his. Even a war between the two claimants promised no settlement, and offered nothing but destruction to each. They would not be permitted to fight it out by themselves. Other parties were involved or interested in the business quite as much as the principals, and it needed but the signal of hostilities to bring them to the field prepared to range themselves, if not at first against either party, yet between both, in such a way as immediately to paralyze each, and ultimately imperil the existence of one as well as the other. It is easy enough for those who are accustomed to take no account of anything but their own high-flying fancies, to devise cheap and easy plans for settling the question of the Papacy and the question of Italian unity; but those who know anything of the religious and political complications of the matter, its relations to great interests, fixed necessities, deep convictions, conflicting ambitions, and the schemes of men who control the armies of the world, are compelled to admit that nothing more difficult has ever presented itself in European diplomacy.

It appears now, however, that in some way or other altogether inconceivable to us, the French Emperor has induced both the Pope and the King of Italy—those irreconcileable and uncompromising antagonists—to participate in a Conference with himself and other Powers, with a view to reaching a pacific and satisfactory settlement by some means that we confess ourselves utterly unable to conjecture. From what the Pope has said and sworn, in reiterated and impassioned language, it is incredible that he would give his assent to a Conference that would imperil the Temporal Power he holds from God and defends against the devil and all the fraternity of devils, with spiritual weapons and Chassepot rifles; and he must either have received a guarantee of safety on this fundamental point, or must feel, since the defeat of the red-shirts at Monte Rotondo, that in the last resort he is able to defy and overthrow all his enemies in the open field. On the other hand, it is inconceivable that the Italian Government, considering its necessities, its determination, its recent proclamations and manifestoes, and its pledges to the Italian people, should enter a Conference under conditions that would completely prevent its accomplishing anything whatever, that would hinder its freedom of action in the future, and would signify for it only renewed discomfiture and disgrace. If inducements of some sort must have been held out to the Pope, there must also have been some other sort of inducements held out to Victor Emmanuel to lead him to enter a Conference to which he had proclaimed his hostility. As for the French Emperor, again, who has labored so strenuously to bring about this Conference, and to whom its success is of such vital consequence, both in his relations to France and to Europe at large, it may be taken as a matter of positive assurance that he would not commit himself in the way he has done, unless he had wrought out some scheme of uncommon glory for the settlement of this grand question—some scheme feasible as well as splendid, and likely to be acceptable to the Pope as well as to the devils who oppose him.

But, however all these things may be, and by whatever means the result has been attained, we are disposed to regard the Conference in the most favorable light, and to look for great advantage to Italy through it. The Pope may enter it determined as ever to assert all his temporal claims; but if he finds that the strength of Catholic Europe has fixed upon some means of subordinating his pretensions to the imperative necessities of the nineteenth century, he will soon see that resistance and anathemas are ridiculous, and will meekly surrender himself to the inscrutable will of Heaven.

Internal Revenue Law—The Tax on Spirits.

In an article a few days since upon the whisky tax we spoke of Commissioner Rollins' recent decision, that the true intent of the law was not to forfeit spirits which were still in bond, and we dissented from that construction of the law. It will be seen by the law reports this morning that Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court in this City, has decided differently from the Commissioner on this point, and that some spirits in bond were forfeited by that Court yesterday. We presume that the Commissioner will accept the construction which the Courts adopt as being the real intent of the law. Its policy is quite a different affair.

In the same article we took occasion to say that, in our opinion, the law as it stands is sweeping and comprehensive enough to embrace all the cases in which proceedings have been commenced. We call attention, in this connection, to a decision made yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, which we also publish this morning. The forty-fifth section of the act of 1866, provides that all spirits found outside of a bonded warehouse, not removed from it according to law shall be forfeited, and that the "burden of proof shall be on the claimant of such spirits to show that the requirements of law in regard to the same have been complied with." Last June, a case was heard before Judges Nelson and Benedict, in which a quantity of spirits had been removed from Chicago to the Third Collection District, and were found there outside of a bonded warehouse, and in an action to forfeit them, the Court held that it was not enough for the claimant to prove his permit to transport them, but that he must go further and prove that he had complied with all the provisions of the law. It was, we thought, very plain, that if this was the law the Government had in its provisions the power of preventing fraud, if forfeiture would do it. The case to which we now refer carries out the same principle, but applies it in another direction, viz: to the rectifying business. Spirits that were seized in the hands of a rectifier were sought to be forfeited. The rectifier proved that he had bought spirits which purported to have paid tax, and mixing it with other rectified spirits, rectified the whole. But he was selling his goods at a price less than the cost of manufacture and the tax. And the Court has held that the burden of proof was on the rectifier, who must show that the tax had actually been paid on the spirits, and that in the absence of such proof they must be condemned.

This decision, as will be easily seen, is of the utmost importance to rectifiers. Every one who reads it, will ask himself if he is prepared to prove that the tax has been paid upon the spirits which he has rectified. If not, and we fancy that most of them will find themselves in that predicament—every one will feel as if the clutches of the law were upon him. We can readily imagine their consternation and the outcries with which they will exclaim against the injustice of requiring them to warrant the honesty of the men with whom they deal. But, after all, why should they not? If they are not disposed to aid in the frauds upon the law, why should they not refuse to deal with any except those whose honesty they are willing to warrant? They will say that their trade will suffer. Is not trade suffering now? Does any one suppose that such frauds can continue to run riot in the community as have prevailed in the traffic in spirits, without trade being injured vitally? Or, do they admit that honesty has no place in commerce, and that trade and fraud are synonymous?

This forty-fifth section of the law puts into the hands of the Government enormous powers. When they are thoroughly employed and are found to be useless it will be time enough to declare the law a failure, and to adopt a new system of collecting the tax.

The Fenian Executions—The Blunder of the British Government.

As far as we can learn from telegraphic reports, the two days immediately following the Fenian executions at Manchester appear to have passed over throughout Great Britain without any open breach of the peace, or any threatening demonstration. The Fenian organizations, which undoubtedly exist in all the larger cities, made no sign. The orderly assemblage which met in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the executions probably contained but few Irish, but consisted chiefly of men who, irrespective of nationality, wished simply to denounce the undue haste with which irrevocable sentences, passed under a state of feeling bordering on panic, had been carried into effect upon men whose offence was in reality a political one.

But it does not follow that the grievous blunder, as it seems to us, of the triple execution at Manchester, will produce no evil result—that the Irish population of Great Britain will not be goaded by what must seem to them a manifest injustice into a still further development of their system of local and harassing outbreaks, or that the bitterness of feeling which already stands in the way of any attempt at Irish legislation will not be seriously aggravated. In fact, the very quietude with which the news seems to have been received is in itself abnormal and ominous. The feelings which impelled the Irish of Manchester to risk their lives in effecting the rescue of two of their fellow-countrymen, while under arrest, are scarcely likely to be absent from the breasts of the Irish throughout the Kingdom when they hear of an execution which many moderate Englishmen now admit to have been hasty, if not ill-advised or even unjust. When men like Lord Hobart, an English nobleman of high character, holding an official position under the Crown, openly write in favor of leniency on the ground of the belligerent character of those engaged in the rescue, what must be the exasperation produced in the mind of Irishmen by the hanging of men whom many of them, misguidedly enough perhaps, regard as not merely belligerents, but patriots and heroes?

Again, putting aside both the moral and political justice of the execution, it seems clear that, even if strict legal justice has been done, it has been done in a way and under circumstances which have discredited it in the eyes of the public, and which rendered subsequent leniency, to say the least, the more expedient course. A jury chosen from a population which it was necessary to restrain by the presence of soldiers from violence toward the Irish in the city, found Allen, Larkin and Gould guilty in the same breath that they found a similar verdict in the case of Maguire, a man so manifestly and indubitably innocent that his full pardon was but a question of a few days. Before the execution, the failure and abandonment of the prosecution against others alleged to have been implicated in the same affair, had still further brought the entire proceedings into disrepute. As far as the conduct of the case goes, the character of both judges and counsel concerned stand out without presenting an occasion for complaint or reflection. But, both in holding the trial in a panic-stricken town and in carrying out so hastily the extreme sentence of the law, we repeat our belief that the British Government have made a grievous blunder. The capacity of the Fenians for mischief will not be lessened by the loss of three of their number, nor will the remainder be one whit awed.

It is not unnatural, perhaps, for the mass of Englishmen to talk of these men as simple highway murderers, and to ask what possible connection they, as individuals, had with the wrongs of Ireland. It seems difficult for the English mind to understand how, in the more imaginative Irish nature, the burden of past grievances is inherited, and how traditional wrongs, of which he himself knows perhaps comparatively little, animate the Fenian of to-day with the spirit of '98. We believe that statesmen of all classes in the British Parliament are at last prepared to give earnest consideration to Irish questions, with a view to genuinely liberal legislation, but nothing can be gained and much may be lost to England by this misplaced display of firmness. The Fenian objects may be foolish and wicked, and their power for serious injury to England contemptible, but a policy which for each man hanged may turn thousands of hitherto orderly, if not loyal, Irishmen into spreaders of rapine and violence throughout the Kingdom is far from the right mode of approaching the settlement of the grievances which the great mass of the Irish population undoubtedly do suffer under. The ensuing Winter promises to bring much distress among the poor of England, and discontent has already been expressed in disturbances which it is far from improbable that Fenian agency might aggravate to a serious extent.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. Butler has seized the first opportunity to introduce to Congress a counter proposition to that brought in by Senator Edmunds on the first day of the session, in reference to the payment of the principal of the Five-twenty bonds in gold coin. Yesterday he presented a bill in favor of paying these bonds in legal-tender. We have thus the prospect of obtaining a square and direct vote on this important question. Both propositions claim to be simply declaratory of the legitimate and original intent of the law. It is possible that, as the Government is authorized to postpone any practical action on the matter for twenty years, it will be deemed best not to press too hard any theoretical opinions at this time. There will necessarily be a good deal of compromise on financial questions by this Congress. The contraction party and the inflation party, the bank party and the anti-bank party, the gold party and the greenback party, the McCulloch party and the anti-McCulloch party, are, each of them, too strong, and at the same time too weak, to make any other than a compromise policy possible.

Our correspondent at Rome mentions, as one of the French threats put forward to frighten the Italians, a proposition to break up Italian unity, drive Victor Emmanuel back to Turin, and reëstablish the Kingdom of Naples, with a sovereign appointed by Napoleon. We do not believe the French people would permit the execution of such an outrageous scheme as this. But there is no doubt that the elements of disaffection and disorder in Southern Italy, and the plottings of the Bourbon party and the adherents of the exiled Francis II., would furnish only too good a chance for its success. Italy hangs together very loosely. It has maintained itself thus far through the friendly countenance and assistance of other Powers. We fear that a severe blow would shatter it instead of welding it together. There is no doubt that at present its policy should be peace, even though sustained at the cost of its ambition.

The market reports show for last week the heaviest record of the season both in bulk and in declared value of exported breadstuffs. That any surplus we can send abroad will be easily absorbed is evident from the accounts of foreign harvests. The English crop has been especially light, and the deficit has grown more apparent as the threshing season advanced. In September of 1866 London imported only 474,840 bushels of wheat; in the same month this year her imports were 1,318,592 bushels. Russia is the great reserve granary for Europe, but proper diligence can make and careful wisdom can keep a handsome market there for all that America can spare.

There will be efforts in Congress this Winter to reduce the numerical force of our army. A military establishment of 60,000 men is not great for a first-class Power, according to the customs of other countries; but the sentiment and traditions of Republican America are all against an army of this size,—which is four times greater than our old regular army. So far as Indian hostilities are concerned, we may rest assured that they cannot be so formidable in future as to require a large number of troops on the Plains. We earnestly trust that there will be no necessity for keeping up great garrisons in the Southern States; indeed, we are unwilling to believe in the possibility of any such necessity as a permanent fact of our national existence. The diminution of our regular force by 20,000 men would effect an important saving in the national expenditure, and help to relieve the crushing burden of taxation. The recommendations of Gen. Grant upon the matter will doubtless have great weight with Congress.

The idea of a Shanghae torchlight procession, in which also an American fire-engine took part, is rather novel and striking, and the thought of a Chinese "Mose" "taking the butt" is as ludicrous as that of a Chinese Confucius in the same position. It shows how Western "civilization" is encroaching upon Eastern, and now that an American fire-engine has for the first time invaded China, the road will be short to Yankee notions of all sorts. In such affairs it is only the first step that costs. The occasion of this novel parade is said to have been the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Shanghae.

Congress must feel relieved in the fact that thus far the *Maryland militia* have made no hostile demonstrations against it. A couple of months ago the Washington *Chronicle* had positive and particular news that the militia which Gov. Swann was actively organizing were in reality to be used for a rebellious purpose. They were, at a given signal, to march on Washington, disperse Congress, and seize the reins of Government, with the connivance of President Johnson. So alarming was the intelligence that Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, announced his readiness to march a hundred thousand Pennsylvania soldiers against the Maryland militia at a day's notice, and it would then be easy work to drive the enemy from Washington, and utterly discomfit Johnson and all his schemes. As, however, there is no sign of the appearance of the Maryland militia, with their six brass guns, we suppose Congress and the country must be considered safe for some time longer. It might be a wise precaution, however, for Congress to appoint an Investigating Committee to inquire especially of the Maryland militia what their designs are?

Vallandigham says that the "past records of the Democratic Party are of no consequence now to the American people." He is very much mistaken on this point; and he shows that he himself is conscious of the fact, for in the same speech in which he made the remark he attempted to show that when in Congress he had always voted for measures favorable to the soldiers, had never voted against a single bill that concerned them, had supported pension bills, pay bills, and everything else that related to the soldier and didn't concern the negro chiefly. He was very emphatic and particular on these points, and in reality treated the "past records of the Democratic party" as being of the very highest consequence to the American people. It is a misfortune for Vallandigham that other people know these records quite as well as himself, and that it is not possible to deceive in regard to them. Disraeli's recent extraordinary attempt to show that the Tory Party had always been the party of reform and political progress was sensible compared with Vallandigham's attempt to whitewash the Copperhead record.

A correspondent lately gave in the Times an official list of nearly fifty occupations in which women are employed in the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, according to the census returns. The total number of females engaged in these and other branches in New-York was 24,721, and in Philadelphia 30,633. But the totals are not less surprising than the variety of the occupations, and the fact that the percentage of females to males in all the mechanical occupations recorded by the census officers, is 37.18 for New-York, and 44.81 for Philadelphia. In other words, in this class of employments, of every seven workers, two are women. Who shall say that woman adds little to the manufactures of the country? Besides these trades, there must be very interesting statistics regarding the number of women employed in selling manufactured goods in the retail stores. There are few of the lighter occupations at least into which woman has not already established her "right" to enter. The last new case of this kind we noticed was that of a lady acting as car-conductor. Dressed in a neat uniform of gray, she essayed the duties of fare-taker in a horse-car with considerable success. We recall that this is precisely one of the contemplated female occupations over which *Punch* made so much fun, and of which Leech drew some exceedingly comical pictures—deeming it, of course, so extreme a case, and such an impossible occupation for woman, as to make a good point for illustration.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Amnesty Proclamation—The Republic and the European Powers—The Elections—Maximilian's Remains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.

President Juarez has granted an amnesty with which no one can find fault. It has opened the door for him to go further whenever he deems the opportune moment has arrived. The following is a translation of the document, giving its main features, by which you will see that the condition of all is in a measure ameliorated, and vast numbers of the many thousands of political prisoners set at liberty:

Section 1.—The Citizen President of the Republic, in exercise of the ample powers vested in him, has seen fit to commute the corporal punishment to which those who served the so-called Imperial Government, were sentenced in the following terms:

1. Those that served as Generals, shall be imprisoned for four years in whatever place may be designated. Those of equal rank, who, were only on retired service or who served in a passive manner, shall be confined* the same term.

2. Those who served with arms as Colonels, shall be confined for four years in whatever place may be assigned them; and those of the same rank who served in a passive manner or were on retired service the same length of time under surveillance in whatever place may be assigned them.

3. Lieutenant-colonels and commanders, of batalions or squadrons, shall be for three years under the surveillance of the authorities, and captains, lieutenants and ensigns, for two years.

4. Foreigners, who, as generals, served the so-called empire, shall suffer the same punishment imposed upon natives of the same rank. All other foreigners without distinction of grade even the common soldier, shall be sent out of the Republic.

5. The Ministers and Under-Secretaries who signed the decree of the 3d of October, 1865, the Regents and Presidents of the Council of Ministers, shall likewise be expelled the country, and tried should they ever return. The Ministers and Under-Secretaries who were employed in the Ministries any length of time, the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Special Agents in foreign countries, shall also be expelled the national territory, not being permitted to return without the previous consent of the Government. The Under-Secretaries who did not act as Ministers, and the Imperial Commissioners shall be imprisoned for three years.

6. Those who figured as Presidents of the Court-martials shall be imprisoned two years.

7. The Counsellors of State and political Prefects shall be confined for two years in whatever place may be assigned them.

8. All other persons not included in the former articles, and who served the so-called Imperial Government in any manner whatever, shall be subject to the surveillance of the authorities for two years.

This law does not include those who have a trial (juicio) pending, nor those who, having been sentenced, have obtained a commutation of their punishment; but it extends to all other persons who served the so-called empire, although no steps may have been taken against them. Those who have a more favorable sentence reserved by the Government, shall be subject to it.

Which I inform you for its fulfillment.

Independence and liberty, Mexico, Oct. 31, 1867.

MEJIA,
Military Commander of ——.

Prince Salm-Salm has been made a special exception, and the order for his release left this city, we are told, on the 7th inst. As a General he would have been confined for four years instead of seven, to which term of imprisonment he was originally sentenced. Mr. Eloin, a Belgian, was also released, and left for Vera Cruz on the 7th. This gentleman was recommended to Maximilian by his father-in-law, King Leopold, as the most useful present he could send him. Eloin served as the Emperor's private secretary for some time, and then went to Europe. About the time it was finally determined to withdraw the French troops, Mr. Eloin was induced to return to Mexico, and, it is said, wrote a letter to the unfortunate Emperor which did more to influence him to remain than all other arguments, and it was because of this letter and its influence that he was arrested and imprisoned nearly five months—quite a sufficient punishment, considering the fact that he was not, and had not been, an employe of the Imperial Government for more than eighteen months previous to the time of the colapse.

We, as Americans, have cause to feel proud of the recent events, as it is currently reported that the President's course has been in consequence of the influence and representation of Mr. Plumb, our present Charge d'Affaires to this Government. And, indeed, we may heartily congratulate ourselves upon the selection of a representative our Government has made, for outside of home politics, they could not have sent a man at this critical juncture more acceptable to the Mexican Government. Having been here before in a diplomatic capacity, and being therefore thoroughly acquainted with the people and their peculiar manner of doing business, speaking the language and being personally well liked, he has an opportunity of furthering the interests of his Government and fellow-citizens far greater than any man they could have sent. His appointment as Minister would not be unacceptable either to the Mexican Government or to his fellow-citizens residing here.

BARON MAGNUS.

Baron Magnus, the Prussian Minister to the Court of Maximilian, and who for many years represented his Government at Washington, left here on the 7th inst. *en route* for Europe, accompanied by quite a large number of foreigners, who have taken advantage of his departure to secure a safe transit, with their personal effects, from this city to Vera Cruz. He is the last of the foreign legations accredited to the Mexican Government, with the exception of the English representative, who still remains awaiting orders from home. England not having recalled her legation up to the present time, will probably be the first of the European Governments to recognize the reëstablished Republic, and the others will follow suit. This all will eventually have to do, for we feel satisfied the Mexicans understand their position sufficiently well not to make any advances. The Republic can do without Europe, much better than Europe can do without her.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections have resulted almost unanimously in favor of Juarez for the Presidency, and Lerdo de Tajida for the Supreme Court, (Vice-President,) and the existing Government has undoubtedly a majority in Congress. Thus far all parties seem to acquiesce in the result, though almost daily the papers of the Capital publish communications complaining of the manner in which the elections have been conducted, more particularly in San Luis Potosi, where the Provisional Governor and his "strikers" are charged with using the influence and presence of armed forces to control the vote. From various other points, however, letters, congratulations and votes of thanks are sent in, complimentary both to the Government and the Governors for the extremely liberal measures adopted to secure a fair and untrammeled expression of the people's choice. Many of the complaints are doubtless made upon good grounds and in good faith, but it is very sure that most of them come from parties who have ever been opposed to the reigning powers. As a rule, however, all parties manifest a disposition to give the present authorities a fair trial, hoping that with the assistance of Congress they may develop something to bring the country out of the "slough of despond" into which at the present moment it is so deeply plunged.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

Yesterday the body of the late Emperor was officially delivered to Admiral Tegethoff by Gen. Vasquez, the present Chief of Police, in whose charge it has heretofore been. The body has undergone considerable alteration since it arrived here from Queretaro, having been subjected to some process by which it has become dry and hard. We are told by those who saw it that at first any wooden block or wax figure would have answered quite as well, so little did its general appearance resemble that of the late Emperor. Upon close examination, however, the Admiral and all who knew him well became satisfied that these were the *bona fide* remains of Maximilian, as there are peculiar physical formations in all the members of the Hapsburg family that enable their persons to be recognized under almost any circumstances, and all of these peculiarities in minute detail were found in the corpse returned to them. The Government had caused a most beautiful coffin to be made, in which the body is securely fixed by means of blocks and braces covered with black silk velvet. The interior of the coffin is of white cedar, highly polished and varnished. The exterior is veneered with a dark red wood, called granidita, closely resembling rosewood, though not quite so dark, yet darker than mahogany. The design, though plain, is very tasteful and handsome. This coffin is to be placed in a leaden box and hermetically sealed, and this again in a wooden case. The Government will retain possession of the body and coffin until its arrival at Vera Cruz, and sustain the expense of its transportation. It will then be placed on board the Austrian frigate *Novare*, and the Admiral's official receipt taken, to be filed away in the archives for the use of future historians. The Mexican Government, having once decided to deliver up the body, deserve all praise for the handsome manner in which it was done; and we feel sure that its conduct will go far toward removing the false impressions entertained in Europe as to Mexican generosity and civilization. The body will leave here on Monday, the 11th, under a strong escort, and accompanied by the Admiral and *suite* in special *diligences.*

The following is the correspondence between the Austrian Minister Beust and Minister Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, in relation to Vice-Admiral de Tegethoff's mission:

Vienna, Sept. 25, 1867.

Excellency: A premature death having torn the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian from his relatives, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has the very natural desire that the mortal remains of his unfortunate brother may find their last repose neath the vault that covers the ashes of the princes belonging to the house of Austria. The father, the mother and the remaining brothers of the august deceased share in this desire with an equal earnestness, as likewise do all the members of the imperial family.

The Emperor, my august master, has the confidence that the Mexican Government, listening to sentiments of humanity, will not refuse to mitigate the just grief of His Majesty by facilitating the realization of this desire.

To that end Vice-Admiral de Tegethoff has been sent to Mexico with orders to address to the President a petition for the delivery to him of the remains of His Imperial Majesty's beloved brother, so that they can be conveyed to Europe. On my part, I am charged in my capacity as Minister of the Imperial Household, to request the kind interposition of your Excellency for the object of securing for the Vice-Admiral the authority necessary to that effect.

I have the honor, Excellency, of asking that you will convey, in anticipation, to the Executive the expression of gratitude on the part of the august imperial family for the granting of this petition; and accept for yourself the expression of that same gratitude for the good offices which you may have to perform.

I avail myself of this occasion to present to your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

BEUST,
Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of the Imperial Household.

Department for Foreign Affairs,
Mexico, Nov. 4, 1867.

Excellency: Vice Admiral de Tegethoff has delivered to me the note which your Excellency addressed me on Sept. 25 last.

Your Excellency informs me therein that his Majesty the Emperor of Austria has the very natural wish that the mortal remains of his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, may find their last repose neath the vault that covers the ashes of the princes belonging to the house of Austria; that the father, the mother and the remaining brothers of the deceased Archduke share in this desire, as do likewise all the members of the imperial family; and that his Majesty the Emperor having the confidence that the Mexican Government will, out of sentiments of humanity, facilitate the realization of this request, has sent to Mexico the Vice Admiral de Tegethoff to solicit of the President permission to convey the Archduke's remains to Europe.

Fully impressed with the just sentiments set forth in your Excellency's note the President of the Republic has not hesitated to take measures so that the natural request of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and of the Imperial family may be duly heeded and carried out with distinguished consideration. In accordance with the dispositions of the President I have made known to Vice-Admiral de Tegethoff that the mortal remains of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian shall be at once delivered to his care, in order to convey them to Austria, and thus accomplish the object of his mission.

I have the honor, Excellency, to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

To his Excellency Count of Beust, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of the Imperial Household of Austria, Vienna.

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* Confinement means being compelled to remain in a certain city or place for the term indicated.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Improvement in Garibaldi's Health.

Russia and Austria to Participate in the Conference.

The Alabama Correspondence in the British House of Commons.

ITALY.

Improvement in Garibaldi's Health—Ill-Treatment the Alleged Cause of His Illness.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

A bulletin from Varignano reports that Garibaldi is considered better by his physicians this morning.

Dispatches have been received here which state that the illness of Gen. Garibaldi was caused by the harsh treatment of the Italian prision officials, who took that course with a view of driving him to the United States or elsewhere out of the country.

The Ministers of War and of Justice in the new Cabinet have been chosen Deputies to Parliament, after a closely contested election.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

The Participation of Russia and Austria Insured—England's Objections Looked Upon as Merely Formal.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria have formally signified their intention of participating in the proposed Conference for the settlement of the Roman question, as suggested by the Emperor Napoleon, as have also nearly all the smaller Powers of Europe. The course that Prussia will pursue in the matter is not officially known, but it is believed that she, too, will send representatives. The note recently sent from Great Britain on the subject is accepted here as a mere formal objection.

His Holiness the Pope is known to oppose in advance any action of the Conference which invades the rights he now enjoys, and particularly any plan divesting him of his temporal power.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Correspondence in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

Notice was given in the House of Commons, this evening, that the Seward-Stanley letters, relative to the *Alabama* claims, would be called for on Thursday next.

Renewed Excitement Regarding Fenianism—Reported Capture of Col. Kelly.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—Evening.

There was much excitement manifested among the Fenians yesterday, not only in the great cities of England, but more also of Ireland. The Sabbath being a day of leisure large crowds of Irishmen congregated at the street corners in Manchester, Birmingham, and Dublin, and freely canvassed the action of the Government in the recent execution of the Fenian convicts.

While the demonstrations were intemperate, to say the least, there was no open riot or serious disturbance of the public peace. The Government is fully prepared to meet any outbreak. Dispatches from various parts of the country, dated this morning, announce everything quiet.

It is reported that the prisoner Kelly, who was rescued from the police authorities at Manchester by his Fenian brethren some time ago, has been recaptured.

Different stories as to his whereabouts had been in circulation for a considerable time, some persons claiming that he was in Belgium, and others again that they had seen him in France. According to dispatches received to-day, it seems that when the regular Inman line steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th inst., reached Queenstown, some of the police of that city quietly came aboard and captured Kelly, who had disguised himself and taken passage from Liverpool for New-York.

Bread Riots in Belfast.

BELFAST, Monday, Nov. 25—Noon.

There have been several quite formidable bread riots in this city recently. They were all suppressed, however, without serious trouble, and the city is now quiet.

Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Democratic, Republican, Citizens and License parties held meetings to-night for the purpose of making nominations for the Mayoralty. The Democrats took an informal ballot, and chose Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff by a vote of 73, to 38 for all others, and he will doubtless be the nominee. The Republican caucus nominated the present Mayor Otis Norcross by a vote of 63 to 20. The citizens' meeting was called by circular by the friends of the Hon. George W. Messenger, and he was unanimously nominated at the meeting. The License men had quite a full gathering, but adjourned for a week without making any nomination.

Minister Romero in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

A private letter, dated Vera Cruz, Nov. 9, from Mr. Romero, says:

"We arrived safely at this port after a very perilous voyage, in which the *Wilderness* came very near being lost. I find matters here in a very satisfactory condition. I find that my friends are running me as a candidate for Governor of the State of Oajaca, against a brother of Gen. Porfirio Diaz. The *Wilderness* has to go into dry dock before she can return to New-Orleans."

The Last Hundred-Mile Feat of Weston.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 25.

Weston left Waterloo City, Ind., at 12 o'clock midnight of the 24th, on his fifth attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, and reached Ligonier, Ind., thirty-five miles, at 9 o'clock. He left Ligonier at 9:30 o'clock. It has been raining most of the time for the last twelve hours, and the roads are heavy.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 25.

Weston left Elkhardt, Ind., at 5:05 P. M., having made seventy miles in sixteen hours and fifty minutes. He is confident of completing the one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department, dated Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 21, make the following report of vessels belonging to the South Atlantic Squadron, showing their location on the 30th of September: The flagship *Guerriere* was at Rio de Janeria, the *Pawnee* at Bahia, the *Kansas* at Montevideo, the *Huron* and *Wasp* at Rio de Janeiro, and the *Shamokin* was in the Tigre River, Buenos Ayres.

Gov. Seymour Declines a Nomination for the Presidency.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 25.

In response to its nomination, Gov. Horatio Seymour has writen to the Democratic *Union* that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency by the next National Democratic Convention.

Disasters on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 25.

The propeller *Colorado* and several other vessels are ashore in this vicinity. The wind is still blowing.

Attempted Double Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 25.

This morning a young German named Klensch shot his employer, Henry Writter, in the head, then broke Writter's wife's skull and robbed the house of $40 and disappeared, and has not yet been discovered. Writter and his wife are not yet dead, but both are in a very critical condition. The real cause of the tragedy is not known.

Fatal Railroad Accident in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Nov. 25.

George Kinney, an employe on the Northern Railroad, was run over and killed this morning near Boscawen. He leaves a widow and five children.

The Town Election in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 25.

At the town election here to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities averaging nearly 300.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Halcrow, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of November, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are one day later than those received by the *Saxonia*.

While awaiting his trial, the convict O'Brien, *alias* Gould, made an appeal to the American Minister in London. To that appeal he received the following reply:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 23, 1867.

SIR: By the direction of Mr. Adams, I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter to him of the 14th inst. From information received from a reliable source, he finds that you are the same Michael O'Brien who was tried and claimed American protection at Liverpool in 1866. You then received sufficient warning from the United States Consul at that place not to put yourself again in any danger, and Mr. Adams regrets to learn that you have failed to follow that prudent advice.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN MORANT,
Secretary of Legation.

A Copenhagen dispatch, dated Nov. 13, says that in announcing the sale of the Island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies, to America, the *Dagbladet* denies the statement that an old treaty reserves to France a two years' preëmption right.

A Vienna dispatch, dated Nov. 13, announces that Count Von Bismarck has replied to the Austrian circular dispatch of the 1st with a circular dated the 5th. The communication expresses the satisfaction of the Berlin Cabinet at the declaration that no negotiations have taken place during the Emperor's visit to Paris that might disturb the general peace. Prussia, for her part, will continue to justify the good opinion of the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris by advancing upon the national path on which she had entered.

Intelligence from Athens to the 3d inst. announces the return of the two Greek volunteer leaders Coroneos and Petropoulaky from Candia, the Cretans no longer requiring their services. The insurrection was being carried on with great activity. The Greek steamer *Union* was still making voyages to the island with provisions and munitions for the islanders, and the Russian, French, Prussian, and Italian vessels continue to transport families to Greece.

WEST INDIES.

A New Mexican Empire—The Spanish Navy—Mail Communication with Spain—The Recent Hurricane.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

A very strange story, with all the appearance of truth, and vouched for by trustworthy persons who are in a position to know all about such matters, has just reached me, relating to nothing less than the attempt to establish another Empire in Mexico. Many ex-chiefs of the Imperial army are residing here—none of them, however, because they like the place of residence, but because they have been banished by Juarez. The leaders among them—many of them being entirely destitute of funds—have started a subscription, which has been liberally responded to by many Spanish merchants, for the alleged purpose of collecting sufficient to go to Rome and offer their services to the Pope. Over $30,000 are stated to have been collected by some generals who held important commands during the siege of Vera Cruz. My informants, however, state that these funds are to be used for the purpose of organizing an expedition to overthrow the present Government, and establish another monarchy.

The chiefs of the movement are only to go to Europe for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of Kings and kinglings, and perhaps to find some enthusiastic youth of noble lineage but empty pockets, who for the sake of living like a well-to-do gentleman in the United States, will run the risk of being made a head shorter by the Republicans of Mexico.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish Navy in the Antilles is ungorgoing a change, owing to the recall of some ships now on the station, and the expected arrival of others. The iron-clad *Tetuan* left yesterday for Spain, taking, according to rumor, nearly two millions in specie to the mother country. The *Gerona* is expected to-day from Cuba, and will remain until relieved by the *Blanca*, which brings Gen. Lersundi as a passenger. The *Gerona* will go to Spain for repairs, the United States, it is stated, having refused her permission to make repairs in New-York, so as not to infringe the neutrality doctrine in the matter of Spain and Chili. The iron-clad *Numancia* and two other vessels are also expected.

THE MAIL LINE TO CADIZ.

The expected change in the mail line to Cadiz will not take place on the 1st of January, the present Company retaining the line for another year, as the English Company, to whom the contract was awarded, could not get a sufficient number of steamers in readiness by that time to begin operations. The Spanish line is, perhaps, the best paying in the world, the Directors having just declared a dividend of 27 per cent.

THE RECENT HURRICANE.

The subscriptions in aid of the ruined residents of Porto Rico are coming in rapidly, and a large amount will, no doubt, be collected. The Havana City Council has subscribed $60,000, and the City Council of Cienfuego $17,000, while hundreds of local committees are canvassing the entire Island.

QUASIMODO.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morris offered the following:

Whereas, It now seems probable that this Convention may not be able to complete its labors before the 24th of December, and whereas, this Assembly Chamber will be required by the Assembly immediately after the holidays; and,

Whereas, The act creating this Convention permits it to adjourn to any other place within this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to proceed to the City of New-York and ascertain what suitable public hall can be obtained for the use of this Convention after Jan. 1, 1868.

This giving rise to debate was laid on the table.

Mr. Prosser called up his resolution calling upon the Canal Board for information relative to the capacity of the Erie Canal. Adopted.

Mr. McDonald offered amendments to the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, providing that the Legislature may, by general laws, authorize counties, cities, incorporated villages and towns to lend their credit in aid of railroads, providing more than one-half of all the owners of property shall consent in writing to the same; also, providing for the representation of minorities in the election of all officers in this State; also, that the Legislature shall not create any bureau or officer, unless such bureau or officer shall be liable to removal by the same.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into the Committee of the Whole on the Judiciary. The question under consideration related to the organization of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. M. J. Townsend moved to reconsider the clause making Judges ineligible to a second term. Lost.

Mr. Prindle moved to amend so that no person shall serve as Chief-Justice or Judge of the Court of Appeals after he shall have reached the age of 70 years. Lost.

Mr. M. J. Townsend moved a reconsideration.

Without coming to a vote progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The third anniversary of the Children's Home of Jersey City was celebrated last evening in the Congregational Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson streets. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the edifice was filled with ladies and gentlemen interested in the success of the institution. The President, A. H. Wallis, occupied the chair, and the exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Berry. The children, forty in all, were seated on a raised platform in front of the altar. The programme of the evening included singing, dialogues and speaking by the children and addresses by Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission, New-York, and Rev. T. K. Coleman, Rector of Trinity P. E. Church, Jersey City. The annual report was read by the President, from which it appears that the total receipts for the past year were $6,643 45; expenditures, $6,821 17. Number of children admitted during the year, 21; placed in homes, 13; remaining, 40. A grand fair will be held in the City Hall next week, commencing Tuesday, to aid in the erection of an addition to the Home.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

Last night Gounod's new opera, "Romeo e Guilietta," was performed by Mr. Maretzek's company, for the second time in New-York. It was to be expected that the postponement of this second performance from last week, on account of the war between the choristers and the management, would have excited public interest to a great extent. No such result appeared, and the audience that was present seemed to be rather unimpressible. Both these facts might have been owing to the weather, and not to lack of appreciation by the people of Gounod's opera, Mr. Maretzek's efforts to please, or the victory achieved by the management over its rebellious chorus.

The opera itself was sung infinitely better than on the first night of its representation. The *rôles* were filled by the same artists, with the exception of that of *Mercutio*, which was rendered last evening by Sig. Bellini. He made a more interesting exponent of the dramatic conception which *Mercutio* represents, and a sufficiently musical delineation of the musical idea. His chief air, "Queen Mab," in the first act, was not marked enough to gain an encore, or any great amount of applause. We have yet to hear the singer who can render this music perfectly. Bellini came nearer the true mark than his predecessor, however, and nearer, perhaps, than any one on our stage could. Sig. Antonucci, in the *rôle* of *Capulet*, was faithfully correct, and gave the hearty, jocund music of the ball-room scene with superb effect. Sig. Pancani's *Romeo* had its previous merits and its previous faults. His voice runs too frequently into the baritone to be pleasant in a lover, and such a lover as the passionate *Romeo* should be. For this reason, his share of the garden duet which ends the second act was far from perfect. Miss Hauck's *Juliet* was exceedingly pleasing, and her rendering of the music chaste and delightful. Her light-hearted and childlike warbling of the principal aria in act first was the best received effort of the evening, and although warmly re-demanded by the audience, was prudently reserved. The refractory and now repentant chorus was received in blank silence by the audience and permitted to sing and subside without notice.

To-night Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Sig. Ronconi appear in "The Barber," and on Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet" will be sung for the third time.

Wallack's Theatre—"Maud's Peril."

"Maud's Peril," the latest, and by no means the least attractive of many good melodramas that have come from the fluent pen of Mr. Watts Phillips, of London, was performed by Mr. Wallack's company, last night, for the first time in this country. The piece was very well received by an extremely large and attentive audience. Mr. Phillips' recent plays have not been either greatly successful nor greatly meritorious, but in "Maud's Peril" he fully regains his early reputation. He deals with a perilous subject, which in less skillful hands might have been doomed to instant failure, but it is impossible not to acknowledge the infinite cleverness with which he has worked it from the beginning. The thorny idea which Mr. Phillips has chosen to illustrate is, the battle of a wife against the importunities of a lover whom she had mourned as dead—and who returns to life after she has resigned herself to fate, and becomes the wife of a savage, fox-hunting, evil-minded old baronet.

It is plain from the very opening of the play that *Lady Maud* holds her supposed dead lover in affectionate remembrance and unalterable devotion. She is too good a physiologist to admit the reality of death. Nature may be pleased to dissolve the physical bonds, but the Spirit of Love belongs not to the domain of the grave-digger. *Gerald Gwynne* is always present with her, and she lives beneath his invisible glance. Nevertheless she is true in body and in obedience to her old husband, and when *Gerald* revives and stands before her she flees the dreadful temptation of his presence. Such is briefly the character of *Maud Challoner*, and such as it is Mr. Phillips has worked it out clearly and dramatically. If the rest of his play was as good as her share of it, "Maud's Peril" could be claimed as a poetic triumph. A very transparent and theatrical plot mars the idea somewhat. The wife in a somnambulistic state innocently utters words which the husband construes to signify his own shame, and he bribes a vagabond, who swaggers uselessly through the earlier scenes, to murder the supposed lover. The fellow turns the tables, however, and stabs his tempter for the sake of his money, and by the usual circumstances *Gerald* is accused of the attempted murder, and the baronet swears to his guilt. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that he is not convicted, and that the baronet expiates his perjury, and dies conveniently, leaving his widow fainting in the arms of her former lover. Mr. Phillips' inveterate passion for jesting at serious moments, and putting a joke into the mouths of his characters in the most tragic situations, nearly destroys the dramatic culmination in several instances. He has committed the error also of employing those disasters to locks, bell-ropes, &c., which belong to comedy, in a situation of intense despair and the ludicrous of the incidents almost wrecked the finest culmination of the play. Nevertheless there is too much of positive tragic suggestiveness throughout not to recover the audience, and no effect that the author designed was lost upon it. The situations to which *Maud* belongs are the best, although the whole piece is full of bright poetic thoughts and strong good sense. The several characters in the play were admirably performed, last evening, vigorously led by Mr. J. W. Wallack and Miss Rose Ettinge in the *rôles* of *Tapperlay*, the Vagabond, and of *Maud*. Mr. Ringgold gave a most natural and forcible expression to the delicate situations in which, as *Gerald Gwynne*, he was placed, and Mrs. Sefton as *Maud's* recreant nurse, who found her punishment in the tie which bound her to *Sapperlay*, was very effective. Mr. Stoddart as *Sir Ralph* had an unpleasant part to act, but he conscientiously brought out its repulsive features, although in the scene of *Maud's* somnambulistic confessions he passed over unheeded the best effect that the dramatist has placed within his reach. When *Maud* stretches forth her hand with the letter that contains so much he burns to know, his eyes fascinated by the intensity of his thought, should never leave it, while his eager fingers working to snatch it away, should at last fasten upon the paper as it falls to the ground with the panther's clutch. Mr. Wallack has evidently made a close study of the rascally character he has to represent in *Tapperlay*, and the escaped convict is acted out by him with a species of savage pleasure. Mr. Wallack now excels in those colloquial tones and easy-going scenes which can be made so fascinating. To hold an audience, to interest one through those quiet passages wherein by the simple judicious modulation of the voice, a score of passions may be expressed, is his triumph of to-day. His very tones—his gestures—seem replete with more arguments, persuasions and suggestions than the uttered words alone convey. Miss Ettinge's performance of "Maud" is one of the most difficult she has yet undertaken, but it has resulted in one of her most complete successes. The emotions she has to express are all of the most intense character, and are a constant strain upon the nerves and most delicate sensibilities. She is equal to all. The recognition of her lover whom she supposed to be dead, is a picture of thrilling nature. The blank despair that eclipses the sunlight of joy, is depicted with painful reality in her transfixed glare; the entire mad scene of the last act is also as unconventional and impressive a piece of stage play as Wallack's audience can have witnessed. If there is one merit more than another which Miss Ettinge possesses it is that the property man and scene-shifter never appear to be before her, never to trouble her to stifle her imagination. This is simply because she possesses the primary requisite of a great actress, the strong fancy which can live in its own conceptions, which can with *Juliet*, hear the nightingale "nightly singing on pomegranite tree," and looks beyond the painted scene, and her dullest companion on the stage, to the very ideal of the poet. Nothing more fervent and correct than her *Lady Maud* can be enjoyed this evening on the New-York stage. The scenery of the new play is very picturesque, and the sets of the stage are both natural and complete.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighteenth Ward Darling Ratification Meeting.

A large meeting, under the auspices of this Association, was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Darling for Mayor. Mr. Jas. M. Thompson presided, and made a brief speech. The following resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely and heartily indorse the nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Darling, the Union Republican candidate for Mayor; that in Mr. Darling we recognize a man possessing all the requisites of high character, honesty, capability, and long experience in positions of trust, both of a private and public charter, and in every respect eminently fitted for the high and honorable position of Chief Magistrate of our great City; and that we pledge to Mr. Darling our individual support, and we call upon all our citizens, without distinction of party, who are opposed to official corruption, and who are in favor of an economical administration of our municipal affairs, to join with us in a determined effort to secure his election.

A number of other resolutions then followed this, indorsing the nominations of Thos. Stevenson for Alderman, Mr. Wm. E. Duryee for School Commissioner, and John Fulmner and Wm. B. Bibbins for School Trustees.

Mr. Benjamin Warden made a few remarks, and Hon. Wm. A. Darling entered the hall as he was about to resume his seat, when the whole audience arose and gave vent to their pleasure in three cheers and a "tiger" for the "honest Republican."

Mr. Darling then made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the importance of the approaching municipal contest, and his own claims to the suffrages of the people. He did not believe in being personal toward the other candidates, for that was but a weak argument; but he wished his fellow-citizens to remember his past record, and comparing it with that of his rivals, honestly vote for the man of such pure character that no opposition newspaper even has aught to say against him as a private citizen or public officer. He could easily be elected if every Republican in the City would do his duty, and vote for him, for the three opposing candidates would so divide the votes as to make his success certain.

Major Haggerty followed with a few remarks, in which he said that Wood and Hoffman both had a very pious look, but it appeared that both could rob the people. Wood did the job for $9,000,000—Hoffman spent $24,000,000 a year.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith read a resolution of the Conservative Republican Committee, nominating Hon. W. A. Darling as its candidate for Mayor. He added the hope that there would be a speedy union of both wings of the Union Party.

Prof. Glaubenskleе and Mr. Chas. S. Spencer also indorsed the object of the meeting in short stirring addresses, after which the assemblage dispersed, to the music of a national air, by a brass band in attendance.

Another Grant Club in Brooklyn.

A Grant Club was last evening organized in the Fourteenth Ward by the selection of the following officers: President, Hon. Samuel T. Maddox; Vice-President, Stephen I. Simmons; Secretary, Jesse W. Hurst; Treasurer, George B. Magrath. The meeting was held in Hamilton Hall, corner of Fourth and North Fifth streets, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, 73 persons signing the roll. The President of the Club delivered an animated address on taking the chair, shortly after which the Club adjourned, to meet at the same place on Monday evening next.

Union Republican General Committee.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee last evening, on motion of Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, the following gentlemen were appointed to inform Hon. Wm. A. Darling that he was unanimously nominated for Mayor by this Committee: E. D. Smith, Wm. Atkinson, James Kelly, Adolphus Borst, Wm. D. Schwartz.

Republican School Nomination.

The Seventh District Republican School Convention met last evening at Dingledien's Hall, Third-avenue, and nominated John D. Coughlin for School Commissioner.

Mozart School Trustees.

The following nominations were made last evening by Mozart School Convention:

Seventh Ward—Dennis Dunn.
Eighth Ward—Adjourned to Wednesday night.
Tenth Ward—John Gurber.

Democratic Union Civil Justice.

The Sixth District Democratic Union Judiciary Convention met last evening and nominated George W. Turnbull.

Fearful Glycerine Explosion—Eight Persons Killed and Several Injured.

One of the most fearful catastrophes that has happened in Hudson County for years occurred at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the town of South Bergen, on the new railroad in course of construction from Newark to the Central Railroad at Communipaw, by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine. The explosion resulted in the killing of eight persons, the wounding of three or four persons and the destruction of considerable property. It appears that the Railroad Company use nitro-glycerine for blasting purposes. At the time mentioned above Thomas Burns, foreman of blasting operations, went into the blacksmith shop belonging to the Company, and situated on Bergen-avenue, near the west side of the hill, for the purpose of drying a can of glycerine, which had become damp. Not succeeding in drying it as fast as he desired, and for the purpose of facilitating the operation, he took a poker, and, after heating it red hot, thrust it down into the can. Instantly a most terrific explosion occurred, carrying death and destruction with it. As far as known, there were six men and two boys in and about the building, most of whom were blown to pieces, their mutilated remains scattered in all directions, some portions being found at a great distance. The shop was entirely demolished, and the roof upon which two carpenters were at work was shot into the air to an immense height. A large dwelling-house near by, which was owned by the Railroad Company, and used as a boarding-house, was badly shattered, and Mrs. Scanlon, the only person in it at the time, had one of her legs torn off. A building near by, used for storing glycerine, was also nearly destroyed, but fortunately the dangerous combustible within was not ignited. The grocery-store on the opposite side of the street, kept by Goner, was badly damaged, and the window glass in dwelling-houses, within a circumference of half a mile, were broken out by the concussion. The following is a list of the men killed:

John Hicks, blacksmith, had his skull fractured and was badly crushed by his anvil falling across his stomach. He died at about 7:30 o'clock. The deceased man leaves a wife and seven children.

—— Simmons, a blacksmith.

Two brothers named Miller, carpenters, who were at work on the roof of the blacksmith shop; both residents of Bergen.

Thomas Burns, foreman of blasting.

A man from Jersey City who had entered the shop a few minutes previous, to inquire for work.

Ned Foster, a boy, and another boy named Hugh, both employed to carry drills to be sharpened.

Besides Mrs. Scanlon, three or four other persons are reported injured.

Two or three minutes before the occurrence a man named Dixon was in the shop, but went out, and had driven but a few rods when the explosion took place.

It is stated that Burns, the foreman, who was the cause of the sad catastrophe, was very much intoxicated at the time.

The remains of the victims were gathered up and placed in a building. Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, will commence an investigation to-day.

The Town Council at their meeting last night passed a resolution requiring the Railroad Company to remove the glycerine they have on hand at once, and forbidding the storing of it within the limits of the town hereafter.

The Government Bond Counterfeiting Case.

The Government Detective has succeeded in securing possession of the plate upon which the counterfeit five-twenty and seven-thirty bonds and coupons were printed, together with an electro gold plate for a counterfeit $1,000 interest-bearing note. The latter plate is said to be a fine piece of workmanship, and the bond electrotype plates are also very nearly *fac similes* of the original engravings. It is believed that these plates have been electrotyped from lead impressions taken upon the original engraved plates. The electrotype plates of the backs of the $20 and $100 notes, and those of the face-tint and back of the $1,000 seven-thirties are now in the possession of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department. It has been definitely ascertained that only $180,000 of the counterfeit seven-thirties were put in circulation, and the balance were destroyed. The examination of Spencer and his wife, who have been arrested in connection with this affair, will take place before United State Commissioner Whitehead, at Newark, N. J., the latter part of this week.

Senator Sumner's Recent Lecture.

In a communication to the *Evening Post*, respecting his recent address at the Cooper Institute, entitled "Are We a Nation," Senator Sumner says:

"I sought in the address which has met your censure to vindicate the unity of the Republic and its dedication to human rights, without taking from the States any of those powers which are essential to local government. This was my object."

Loss of the British Bark British Queen, of Falmouth, England.

The British bark *British Queen*, Capt. Santlebury, left Falmouth, England, for this port Oct. 4, with a cargo of 410 tons of railroad iron and 200 tons of china clay. From the 9th to the 18th of November had a continuation of strong northwesterly gales with a heavy sea. On the 12th instant, in lat. 35 30, lon. 71, had a heavy gale from northwest; carried away foretop gallant-mast, main rigging and sprung aleak. The mainmast sunk six inches in the partners. The vessel continued to leak badly, and on the 18th instant the leak still increasing, having 4½ feet of water in the hold, and the crew being entirely exhausted, found it impossible to save the vessel, concluded to abandon her. At that time the brig *Melrose* hove in sight, when we were taken off the wreck, having six feet of water in her and in a sinking condition. The *British Queen* was 400 tons burden, ten years old, built in Falmouth, England, and owned by A. H. Lane, of that place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BREAKING LAMPS.—Lawrence Lyons, arrested Sunday for being drunk and sent to jail for ten days, was yesterday accused by the Mayor of breaking lamps on Third-avenue. The man, it is said, took a long pole and with it broke many lamps. When his present term of imprisonment is concluded he will be arrested on this charge. When Mayor Booth came into office the number of lamps broken was 2,300.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—John A. Cross, President of the Dime Savings Bank and President of the Broadway Railroad Company, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning of disease of the kidneys. He had been Alderman, Assemblyman and State Senator, and was defeated in running for the Mayoralty.

TRINITY CHURCH SPIRE COMPLETED.—At exactly noon yesterday the spire of Holy Trinity Church was completed and the flag was run up. The spire is 283 feet high, and is on higher ground than Trinity, New-York.

INQUEST ON MULLEN RESUMED.—The inquest on John Mullen, who recently died from violence, was resumed yesterday at the County Court-house. The evidence was merely a corroboration of that given before.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBING A FELLOW BOARDER.—A young man named Patrick McCabe was arrested at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, charged with cutting open a valise at a boarding-house in Grand-street, Jersey City, and stealing therefrom $35 worth of clothing, the property of John F. Jenne, Clerk for the Mayor. The accused, who admitted his guilt, was committed for examination.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBER.—A boy named James Collins, aged 16 years, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with beating and robbing an Italian lad named Justus Mansus, aged 12 years. He was locked up to await examination.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, a report was read from the Street Commisioner in regard to street cleaning. It was laid over for two months, when it will be made a special order of the day. Various resolutions were proposed, but the consideration of them was postponed to a future meeting.

Fifteen Brooklyn Ladies.

What they have to say about Sewing Machines.

We have each a Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine which we have used until thoroughly satisfied that it is, in all respects, the *best* family sewing-machine. It is easy to operate, runs quietly, and is always in order. It is very simple, and readily understood. It sews all kinds of fabrics, without difficulty. The seam is strong, and washes and wears well—*without ripping*. We consider it free from the objections common to more complicated machines; and would not be willing to exchange it for any other.—*Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 30, 1867.*

Mrs. Charles Dayton,
Mrs. Annie Dayton,
Mrs. Mary Ann Whitfield,
Miss Mary Annie Drew,
Mrs. R. E. Jarmain,
Mrs. C. A. Jarmain,
Mrs. W. Hedgeman,
Mrs. E. E. Anderson,
Mrs. Samuel Guthrie,
Mrs. George Alexander,
Mrs. Annie M. Smith,
Mrs. Wm. J. Powell,
Eliza Clara Kirkbride,
Margaret Ann Douglass,
Mary Jane McNamara.—[*Adv.*

Buchu,

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bedwetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.
SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
—*Advertisement.*

An Immortal Perfume.—Like embalming scents of the Egyptians, that have survived for 3,000 years, PHALON & SON'S new extract for the handkerchief, distilled from the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," seems to be proof against time. Exposure to the air does not extinguish its fragrance.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The Howe Machine Company—Elias Howe, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the only Cross of the Legion of Honor and Gold Medal given to American Sewing-machines.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
Sewing-Machines.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Perfect Sewing Machine that makes a garment entire. The new and wonderful combination button-hole and sewing machine; perfect, noiseless and simple. The best in the world. Call and see it. No. 482 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche et Cie new wedding notes, cards, &c. Just received from Paris.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Piano Covers and Table Covers, embroidered cloth, tapestry, embossed and bordered at surprisingly low prices.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Importer of lace curtains, upholstery goods, linens and blankets, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TOMES—PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mason Gallagher, D. D., Mr. A. F. Tomes to Miss Caroline Hurry, daughter of John Phillips, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock, Thomas R. Ackland, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his father-in-law, James M. Hibiet, and also the members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., Adelphic Council No. 7, R. & S. M., Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T., and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 38 Dominick-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The remains of the deceased will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 227, F. & A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Thomas R. Ackland, from his late residence, No. 38 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

By order of JOHN J. FINN, S. W.
Thos. A. Granger, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUNERAL NOTICE.—The Companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late companion, Thos. R. Ackland. The companions of sister Chapters are invited to be present. By order of

J. B. GARDNER, H. P.
E. M. Alfred, Jr., Secretary.

BRONSON.—On Monday, Nov. 25, Silas Bronson, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCKMASTER.—On Monday, Nov. 25, Jennie R., eldest daughter of Wm. P. Buckmaster.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, suddenly, James Milton Benedict, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROSS.—At his late residence, in Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 25, after a painful illness, Hon. John A. Cross, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mary's P. E. Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CAMPION.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, Mrs. Ann Maria Campion, widow of the late William Campion, and daughter of the late John Sandford, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. W. Riker, No. 150 West 39th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23, Mrs. Maria B. Cooper, relict of Francis Cooper.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DEAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 25, Daniel A. Dean, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Western New-York papers please copy.

FALCONER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, Daisy, only daughter of James H. and Mattie Falconer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Funeral at 1 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 26, from No. 14 West 27th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOE.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, suddenly, Alfred Morrison, only child of William A. and Marion Hoe, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 219 Thompson-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LUDLUM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 25, Julia B., wife of Wm. H. Ludlum, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 28th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and East New-York at 11¾ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MURPHY.—The members of the Stereotype Finishers' Association are notified to meet at No. 269 6th-st. to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late associate, John Murphy.

A. H. MITCHELL, President.
E. A. Crum, Secretary.

McLELLAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, Donald McLellan, in the 36th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 548½ Hudson-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 24, James B. Oakley, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 526 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 3½ P. M.

PHYFE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 25, after a lingering illness, Adarienne R., only child of Henrietta and Wm. Phyfe, Jr., aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Chauncy St. John, No. 308 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock. Fulton or Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

RYDER.—At Peekskill, on Sunday, Nov. 24, Emily Ryder.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, in Peekskill, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WICKES.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, at Geneva, N. Y., Rebecca J., wife of William W. Wickes, and daughter of R. J. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 128 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Sarah Louisa, relict of Hon. Ira C. Whitehead.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Cars leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 8 A. M.

WALKER.—In Stratford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of the late Jonathan Otis Walker, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Stratford, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WICKENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Wickens, widow of the late Obed Wickens.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Henry Anderson, No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITMORE.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 23, Charles B. Whitmore, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Warren-st., first house east of 6th-av., Brooklyn.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Percy Clifford, in the 11th year of his age, youngest son of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF
BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS,
AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as Trustee for Corporations and Individuals, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and Foreign and Domestic Corporations, Banks and Bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of One Million Dollars is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the investment of its capital to United States Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State; or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its deposits and trust funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to discount or deal in commercial or business paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trusts committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALLANCES, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stock. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
Nov. 23, 1867.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. HOYT, who has so long ranked among the best dentists of the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 878 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN RICH CUT GLASS, FIRE GILT or BRONZE; also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.

FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND
FANCY GOODS.

A selection of choice ALABASTER GROUPS, STATUARY and OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Italy, just opened. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA!—These diseases have never hitherto been cured, and only slightly palliated. They are always combined with a scrofulous diathesis, for which the medical faculty admit *they have no specific cure*. The fatal parents of Consumption have become the stigma of physicians, and can only be cured by the SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, which I alone offer to the world after 60 years' study of plants. Every phase of Scrofula is eradicated forever. Explanatory circulars, one stamp. Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

WM. R. PRINCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

THE BROADWAY,
No. 4, FOR DECEMBER,
CONTAINING

1. Brakespeare; or, The Fortunes of a Free-Lance. By the author of "Guy Livingston." Chaps. xv. to xix., with an illustration by J. A. Pasquier.
2. The Secret Name. By S. H. Bradbury, ("Quallon.")
3. Miseries of Dramatic Authorship. By a Dramatic Author.
4. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. By W. Clark Russell.
5. The Skein. By Robert Buchanan, with full-page illustration.
6. From Regent-street to Broadway. By Henry Sedley, editor of *The Round Table*.
7. The Young Men of To-day. By the author of the "Gentle Life."
8. Penny Wise and Pound Foolish. By John Hollingshead.
9. A Confession. By Alice Carey.
10. Second Thought. By F. C. Burnand. Chaps. xi. to xiv.

Published by GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

THE CONFESSOR.
"LE CONFESSEUR."
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. L'ABBE, AUTHOR OF "UNDER THE BAN."

"An intelligent criticism of the practices of the Roman Confessionals as they exist to-day in France. The author, a Roman Catholic Priest, views his subject from a stand point within, not without, the pale of Mother Church, and his book thus possesses unusual interest for both Protestant and Catholic readers on this account."

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
LONDON, 1862, AND PARIS, 1867.
English Bibles, American Episcopal Prayer Books
Church Services, Lessons, &c.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON.
Largest and most varied stock
ever imported and
Unsurpassed in finish or elegance of design.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

RALLY! CITIZENS! RALLY!

THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK
OPPOSED TO
OPPRESSIVE LEGISLATION, HIGH TAXES,
CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND EXPENSIVE COMMISSIONS,
IN FAVOR OF
HONEST AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICERS,
GOOD GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL
RIGHTS, AND IN
FAVOR OF
JOHN T. HOFFMAN
FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Are requested to assemble at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
at 7½ o'clock,
to respond to and ratify the nomination of the favorite son of New-York.

The following, with other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting:

Hon. James S. Thayer,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Hon. James Brooks,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Samuel S. Cox,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. And. J. Rogers.

LET THE PEOPLE GATHER IN THEIR MIGHT.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
David V. Freeman, } Secretaries.
Andrew J. Garvey, }

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters corner of Broadway and 23d-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1867, at 8 o'clock.

By order, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
John J. Shaw, } Secretaries.
Geo. H. Sheldon, }

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,
TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
HERMANN ALBERT.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Constitutional Union Convention of the above District met on Thursday evening, 21st inst., and nominated Hon. HENRY WOLTMAN as their candidate for Alderman.

W. W. LYONS, Chairman.
Chas. Solomon, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, PARTIAL AND FULL PAYMENTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. P. ELLERY, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS, held on the 4th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, EDGAR H. RICHARDS,
HORACE GRAY, B. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT, A. GRACIE KING,
DAYTON OGDEN.

and the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR, Inspectors.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON the first mortgage bonds, Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 290 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112¾	113	Gold	140	140⅛
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	June 7.30	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅝	105	July 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108⅛	U. S. 3 ⅌ ct. Cert.		
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105¼	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119½	
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107¾	107⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117¾	118
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107¾	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¾	117
10-40 Reg.	101	101	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Cou.	102⅛	102¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 25, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $7 81 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 81 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

S. W. BARNARD,

BANKER,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold. DEPOSITS and BUSINESS ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business Securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

J. HOLMES GROVER.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2.

The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. E. MEGIE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the Shieve Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Nassau-st., (Room No. 4,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27. Poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence: all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FIRST-class three-story high-stoop house to let; furniture new and complete; rent low. E. HANFORD & SON, No. 1,142 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, three minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a neatly furnished house, three-story brick, No. 124 Willow-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, PARLOR floor and basement, suitable for a doctor or private family. No. 5 Rivington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A FAMILY IN HIGH SOCIAL POSITION, owning a first-class house near Madison Park, will furnish a fine room, with board, to a person of unexceptionable character, for the use of $6,000 for a few months; good security will be given for the money; arrangements may be made to accommodate two persons with board; also the use of a fine carriage and horses will be included, if desirable. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

STRANGE TO SAY.—THE NEW-YORK HERALD has become so jealous of the success of the Boarding Bureau at No. 833 Broadway, that they exclude us from their columns unless we pay five prices. Families wanting boarders, and parties wanting board and rooms, are invited to call upon us.

W. A. CORBIERE, Real Estate Broker.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN GET a delightful room (three rooms,) in a strictly private family, gas and fire included, for $18, in Harlem, convenient to cars and boat. For particulars address Box No. 5,180 Post-office.

A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, also two connecting with bath and closet, all on same floor, and all front, for gentlemen; will be let separately; corner of Broadway and 18th-st., over the drug-store. No. 27 East 18th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO LARGE PARLORS, first floor, handsomely furnished, with board, or private table, at No. 70 (old No.) East 15th-st.; grates and every other convenience; house first-class. References.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W., Box 2,815 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, pleasant front rooms, with board for family and single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen to let at No. 79 West 17th-st.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, or private table, can be suited, free of charge, by calling at 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 47 Bond-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 51 West Broadway.
No. 222 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.

By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to
J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av.,
from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,
Or to WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK stable in 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to DAVID T. WAY, No. 21 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY brick dwelling cheap, in a good neighborhood. Apply to owner, No. 28 Douglas-st., or on the premises, No. 100 Third-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FOR SALE, cheap, a store, hotel and boarding-house, for $3,500, at Huguenot, Orange Co., N. Y., near Erie Railway; about 84 miles from New-York City, on Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a rich and healthy valley, adjacent to wood, timber and mineral lands, near Mineral Springs; a resort for New-Yorkers, at the junction of a number of highways; garden, fruits, &c.; buildings and stables good; business established; mail daily; title perfect; possession April or May 1, 1868, or any time sooner. Terms easy; photograph mailed on application. Apply to or address SAM VANTON, Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y.; can be seen this Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 6 to 7, at Sherman House, No. 413 Broome-st., near Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, THE SPLENDID villa formerly owned and occupied by Frank A. Palmer, Esq., with ornamental grounds, beautiful shrubbery and shade, and abundant fruit trees; two acres of ground, running from Central-av. to the river. Price $30,000, which is only the value of the improvements, giving furniture and land for nothing, as the owner is leaving the State. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6,500 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD residence, with 56 acres of land, fruits, &c., 23 miles from New-York; terms very easy.

NEER & DEMAREST, No. 151 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS for sale: eleven rooms; gas, water and furnace; lot, 150x100. Price $12,000. Address Box No. 1,586 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY for COLD or SWEATY FEET.

They will relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

They are an ELASTIC CUSHION to the wearer—a substitute for the ELASTICITY OF YOUTH to the AGED.

They ENCOURAGE the NATURAL PERSPIRATION of the feet, PURIFY the BLOOD and give a HEALTHY CONDITION to the system.

They will REMOVE the PERSPIRATION of the feet inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

They are the CHEAPEST INNER SOLES in the market.

Retail price $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers.

HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent,
No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

CONFECTIONERS, GROCERYMEN, BAKERS, HOTELS AND DINING SALOONS,

Now is your time. 500 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

A CARD.

SPARKMAN, PLACE & KING is a corporation engaged in the manufacture of Corks, and whiting, and grinding and powdering of Drugs, at the American Mills, in this City, and is in no way affected by the suspension of Messrs. JAMES K. PLACE & CO., but will continue its business as heretofore, without interruption or embarrassment.

(Signed) JAMES T. SPARKMAN, Secretary.

J. PALTENGHI & CO., CONFECTIONERS,

Basement No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.

J. PALTENGHI. O. RAFFA. L. MAZZETTI.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—There will be exercises in the Chapel, consisting of short addresses, singing by the children, &c., throughout the day, commencing at 11 o'clock. The children will dine from 1 until 2 o'clock, and after them the out-door poor. Dinner will be provided for 2,000. All are invited to attend. Ample room for spectators.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

WANTED—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY; one inclosed preferred. Address, stating location and price, B. M. H., Box No. 3,736 New-York Post-office.

J. HOLMES GROVER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE LOUZA DE MANA, trading under the firm name of MANA & CO., plaintiff, against CALAGERAS CALAGERAS, JOHN RALLI, and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALAGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 18th day of November, 1867.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
n26-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL EPPSTEIN, plaintiff, against BERNARD EPPSTEIN, defendant; summons for relief. To the defendant, Bernard Eppstein: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 30, 1867.

H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 5 Tryon Row, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1867. H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N5law6w*

A DECREE OF DIVORCE WAS LATELY granted by Judge Barnard in the suit of George Little *vs.* Sarah Little.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Sleighs, $40 to $45; bells, $1 to $3; harness, $12 to $15; new buggies, $65; 500 carriages, all styles; lowest prices in New-York. Several second-hand carriages; also, 60 carriages to be sold at great loss, on account of consignees. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF first-class horses about 15½ hands, with carriage, harness, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW CARPETINGS

IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS.

LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS To attend to fitting up HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

RICH PARIS SILKS,

BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL, ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

JUST OPENED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES, PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH, A LARGE VARIETY FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES, WILL BE OFFERED

AT RETAIL,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW

COST OF IMPORTATION,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS, LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY.

CLEARING SALE.

CLEARING SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

HOLIDAY GOODS, NOW ARRIVING.

WE ARE CLOSING OUR WHOLE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK GOODS, GENERAL MILINERY GOODS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, FALL HATS, BONNET SATINS, CROCHET, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

We have a very fine stock of the above goods, mostly of our own importation, and they must be cleared out to make room for

HOLIDAY GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

Our DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES are equal in quality to any Kid Glove imported; selected shades, &c.; will be sold less than any other real Kid Glove in New-York.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av., two blocks west of Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

We have reduced our prices 30 per cent., owing to the great fall in goods at the late auction sales. Ribbons, velvets, silks, satins, all first-class goods, selling at 40 per cent. below Broadway prices. Velvet hats for ladies and misses for 50 cents and upward. The largest assortment of bonnet frames in the City, at popular prices, at

T. D. SLOANE'S, 319 CANAL-ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,) In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

Five cases of EMPRESS CLOTHS will be sold at less than GOLD PRICES. All wool at 75c., $1, $1 12½. One case VERY HEAVY OTTOMAN POPLINS, SUPERIOR MAKE, at $2, worth $3.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

DESIRABLE SECOND MOURNING STRIPED and PLAID DRESS GOODS, from $2 to $4 per dress. These goods are offered at less than half their value.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKINGS—the handsomest, largest and cheapest stock ever offered at retail.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SILKS.

We beg to call the special attention of our customers, and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, to the following

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS,

which we will offer for sale

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25.

At an immense reduction from former market prices.

20 IN. CHECK AND PLAID SILKS,
At $1 25, former price $1 75.
22 IN. FANCY STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
At $1 75, former price $2 75.
¾ FANCY STRIPE SILKS,
At $2, former price $3 75.
22 IN. VERY ELEGANT STRIPED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At $1 75, former price $2 50.
ELEGANT BLACK CORDED SILKS,
At $2 25 and $2 50.

ALSO, just received, another case of our celebrated BLACK CORDED SILKS,
At $3, worth $4.

REMNANTS OF SILKS,

Less than half prices.

ALSO, ALL OUR WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
Reduced in same proportion.

ALSO, an elegant line of FANCY CLOAKINGS And VELVETEENS, for WALKING AND SKATING SUITS, Just received.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 25, consisting of the very best makes, at less than GOLD PRICES.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS,

AT GAYNOR'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

The latest Paris styles, at very low prices.

GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

WHITE, COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, AND UPWARD. LINES OF SATINS, AND BONNET MATERIALS. LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS to select from, in this City.

Dress and cloak trimmings, everything fashionable, colored silk velvet ribbons, all shades and widths; prices down.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bargains in skirts, leather bags, work boxes, &c., &c.

WAX DOLLS.

Ladies' whalebone corsets, 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We are selling Kid Gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.

OUR BEST KIDS ARE WARRANTED.
EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CUFFS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
WINTER GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., almost half the original cost.
REAL LACES, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOB, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Entrance No. 66 Allen-st.

At this counter everything about half price.

SILK FRINGES EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR.

Orders executed in twenty-four hours.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS IN FELT, SILK, BEAVER, VELVET and STRAW, from 10c. to $2. Received daily, always cheap.

NEW WORSTED GOODS, BOTH KNITTED AND WOVEN, FROM AUCTION AND MANUFACTURERS. BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FOR CASH ONLY.

THE CHEAPEST RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, FLOWERS, HATS AND BONNETS IN THIS CITY.

We cut lengths at piece prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS BY

LEE, BLISS & CO.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

The entire balance of the stock.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES,
SKIRTINGS,
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS AND LAP ROBES,
WOOL GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

reduced to the lowest prices made by AUCTION, will be offered to the trade, commencing on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

Every lot plainly marked in figures at NET CASH prices.

The balance of the dark assortments of Alexandre Allemand Kid Gloves, at $17 per doz.

LEE, BLISS & CO.,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINE, BOMBAZINE SERGES, TAMISE, BISMARCK, CRAPE and PARISIENNE CLOTHS, at less than cost of importation. Also, SHAWLS, SACQUES and BONNETS, at reduced prices.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS AND LINEN GOODS. Bargains at GRAHAM'S LINEN WAREHOUSE, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT $10, WORTH $20—VELVET bonnets and furs this day at half price. Children's furs and hats, feathers and flowers. L. BINNS' Premium Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING,

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

HELP WANTED.

I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE WHOLESALE Agency for California and the Pacific States, and supply sub-agents in every county with LLOYD'S GREAT DOUBLE REVOLVING MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land. Each map is 20 square feet, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers; cost $100,000 and three years' labor; price only $4, worth $50; a small capital will do to start with. Also a man to open an office in Chicago for the Western States, New-Orleans for the Southern States; also in Cuba, South America, Canada and Europe. $10 a copy can be got for this map. Send for circulars, terms, &c.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

WANTED.—LADIES HAVING AN HOUR OR two during the day can assist a most noble charity, and befriend the unfortunate and crippled soldiers who saved our country. Those who can devote their whole time will be allowed a fair remuneration. Please call upon or address GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, store No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE; must be honest, intelligent, well educated, and willing to be generally useful. Address Box No. 3,367 New-York Post-office, stating age, experience, references, salary expected, &c.; none other noticed.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, ONE who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to wait upon grown children. Apply, with City reference, at No. 48 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS that understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine: City references required. Apply at No. 14 East 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of children; reference required; must be neat and tidy. At No. 534 Broadway, Office No. 5.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 305 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse for an infant: must be competent and have good City references. Apply at No. 28 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SMART ERRAND BOY. APPLY to KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE COIFFEURE FRANCAISE DESIRE Faire des engagements avec des dames pour coiffé, a la semaine, ou au mois. Addresser M. L., No. 2 5 6th-av., in the millinery store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as sick nurse; perfectly understands her business; would take full charge of an invalid lady; is also a competent nurse in nervous diseases; best of city reference given if required. Can be seen, or by address, at No. 320 East 34th-st. until engaged; one flight of stairs, back room, Mrs. SMITH.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to accept a permanent situation in the country; the very best of City reference from last place. Call for three days at No. 5 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands pastries and soups; has good reference. Call at No. 422 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, some washing for ladies and gentlemen; has the best of City reference as laundress. Call or address J. W., No. 6 West 18th-st., White's-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A Protestant, to take the entire charge of an infant or grown children; will be highly recommended by a lady that she has lived with over three years. Apply at No. 308 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, aged 16, a situation as assistant nurse to grown children; will do light chamberwork; is a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 16 West 29th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or would go as competent waitress in a first-class family; City reference. Apply at basement door No. 254 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; is thorough in every branch of cooking; is a good baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 72 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Call Monday at No. 145 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at her present home, at Mrs. Bothe's, No. 49 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as excellent laundress, in a private family; understands her business; best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 206 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply for two days at Mr. Rerdon's, No. 448 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS in one family; one as first-class cook, would assist in the washing, the other as waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call for two days at 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY AN experienced person, either in her own house or to go out by the day; understands fluting and getting up all kinds of fine clothes. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 117 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing; best of City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has four and a half years' reference from one place. Can be seen at her present employer's. No objection to country. Call at No. 306 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. No. 427 East 14th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE French young woman a situation as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; good seamstress; cuts and fit; operate on a machine; City or country; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 524 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from a month old, or grown up children and needlework. Apply at No. 152 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st. We can supply all of our customers and others for the country and City with good servants; we have also a number of English, German, French, American, Scotch, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 519 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children, and do plain sewing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 479 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BREAD, MEAT and pastry cook, who understands both French and American cooking; ice-creams and jellies; all kinds of cake and deserts; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Call, for two days, at 385 4th-av. corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A SITUATION in a private family or boarding-house; can take the place of laundress or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; has the best of references for 6½ years; no objections to assist with the washing, or do the entire washing of a small family. Call at No. 407 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker by the day or week, or would take work to her own house; is fully competent of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as cook, who understands the business in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable person in a private family; one who understands her business; the best of City reference; will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 225 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to take in washing or go out by the day; has good City reference; can be seen at any time. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., rear, room No. 7, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook; will assist in the washing, &c., &c.; the other will do chamber-work and assist in the washing, &c., &c.; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; is willing to do anything except cooking; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 483 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her former employer's No. 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, game and baking; willing to assist with coarse washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 20th-st., (new number.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, for City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or assistant chambermaid, or would take charge of a baby. Call at No. 63 5th-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a person who is a competent seamstress and a good hair-dresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 336 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse and seamstress: can take care of a baby from its birth; can be highly recommended from her last place. No. 246 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference given. Call at No. 321 East 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as child's nurse; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 735 3d-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress a situation; has two and a half years' City reference; or can nurse and do plain sewing, or assist in washing; wages $10. Apply at 506 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; has good City references; wages $10. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or would assist in general housework; good reference. Call for two days at No. 287 Avenue A, corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; good baker; good reference from last place; would assist in the washing. No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN, a few young ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of reference; terms moderate. Mrs. MOORE, No. 311 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and do plain sewing; is obliging, and would make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 37 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, YOUNG Protestant girl, as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, some washing, either a family's wash or a few gentlemen; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to dress ladies' hair, by the day or week, or work in a hairdressing store. Apply at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH widow, washing for a few respectable families; also fluting done. Apply at No. 267 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing. Call at No. 174 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 62½ Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young, married woman with a fresh breast of milk. Inquire No. 1,134 2d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing; has best city reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT girl, a situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing, or would go as laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 350 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSMAKER to make a few more engagements by the day in first-class families; is a good fitter; has good reference. Address A. V. D., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR EMBROIDERESS in gold, silk or cotton, work at her own house; excels in any kind of fancy work. Address D. McD., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse for children. Address, by mail, S. S., *Herald* Office, and applicant will apply in person.

A KIND AND CHARITABLY DISPOSED lady, who is willing to take an educated girl of unquestionable character into her family as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid, not to be subjected to the discomforts of associating with the lower class of servants, will call for one week at No. 15 Brevoort-place.

A YOUNG WOMAN, MARRIED, AN American, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home. Mrs. BUTTERWORTH, second floor, rear of No. 199 Prince-st.

NOTICE—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, &c.; also, boys to fill every capacity.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A GENTLEMAN'S or farmer's place, by a very industrious and trusty young man; is a good groom and coachman; understands plain gardening, farming, milking, etc.; is highly recommended. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, a Protestant, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce undoubted testimonials from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address C. W., Eagle Club Stables, No. 109 West 30th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; is an excellent man; understands his business thoroughly; has lived three years with me; I can recommend him to any gentleman. Call or address L. L., No. 141 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman and groom; thoroughly experienced in the treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; the best City references for sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART LITTLE COLORED boy, a situation in some family where he can make himself generally useful; is anxious to get a good home for the Winter; willing to do anything; wages no object. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory City reference given from his present employer. Call or address W. B., private stables, No. 52 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; with the best of City reference. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; would assist in the garden; can milk if required; has unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address M. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom in a private family; will make himself useful; good City references. Call for two days at No. 203 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; a respectable young man, single; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply to A. C., No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE coachman by a highly respectable married man; can come highly recommended from his former employer. Can be seen at private stable, No. 138 West 31st-st., or by a note addressed to M. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as groom and coachman; best City reference from first-class families, where he has served with satisfaction. Call or address No. 26 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who has lived with the first-class families in this City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 23 East 12th-st., or address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FOUR-IN-hand coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; single and a Protestant. Apply at Mr. Richard Campbell's harness establishment, No. 50 4th-av., between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A GOOD home; has lived out for the last twelve years; wages no object: good reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Call or address J. K., No. 94 West 8th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address E., No. 30 East 25th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his coachman; will be highly recommended. Call or address Mr. R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, not afraid of work. Address S. A. BELL, No. 573 West 52d-st. Open for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER by an honest and sober man, (German.) Inquire of Rev. W. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

ACCOUNTS, COPYING, &c.—A TRUSTworthy and competent young married man (a good penman,) whose evenings are unoccupied, desires evening employment—such as writing up accounts, copying, or writing of any description; the best of references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 105 *Times* Office.

A PERSON WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience at sea, and holds first-class testimonials, and a first-class English certificate, wishes to obtain a situation ashore where his experience might be turned to account. Address A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF THE SERvices of a sober, intelligent American, 24 years of age, can hear of such a one by applying to WILLIAM PALMER, No. 24 South-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO POSSESses a general knowledge of business, a situation as clerk in any wholesale or retail business, or as supercargo or copyist; employment the chief object: references in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York. Address S. L. S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PENMAN WANTS A SITuation in a Insurance Office. Address R. M. BYRON, Station B.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ADJUSTED and balanced: merchants not employing a bookkeeper can have their books kept on reasonable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1,208 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY......Dec. 7
ETNA...SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON...SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY......Dec. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND SIBERIA embark from the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., Wednesday, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Nov. 20
SIBERIA.....Nov. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, 1 cent per lb.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamer THAMES, PENNINGTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow Dec. 7.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

THANKSGIVING TRIP—NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The NELLY WHITE leaves Market-st. Pier on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Returning, will leave Norwalk FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 29, at 7:45, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Tickets for the whole excursion $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES.
FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at
KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger trains, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:30 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE—THE EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVING New-York at 3 o'clock P. M. will run through to Greenport on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
15,000 pounds of BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, beans, sugar, vinegar, candles and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
Proposals sealed and indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised" will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 2d proximo for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality,* delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-Yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat,* to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
50 Sheets Russia iron for stoves; one wagon.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
11,000 pounds round iron, viz.: 5,000 pounds 4½ diameter, 17 feet to 19 feet long; 1,000 pounds 4-16 diameter, 10 feet to 12 feet long, and 5,000 pounds ⅝ diameter, 1 5 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded will be required, which must conform *with stipulations on the blank forms,* to be had at this office, otherwise bids *will not be entertained.*
C. W. HASSLER, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.
TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.
In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the
NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.	120 iron hoop barrels.
50 boats.	50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.	25 bales oakum shakings.
	17 Narrow axes.
54 scale beams.	2,500 feet leather hose.
15 iron tanks.	6,650 feet rubber hose.
46 scoop shovels.	5 platform scales.
5 jack screws.	Lot rubber belting.
Lot old canvas.	66 zinc and tin cans.
Lot scrap rubber.	15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2⅜ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.
Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, RUM, CIGARS, &c.
JOHNSTON & THEALL
Will sell,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.:
A fine and select assortment, being part of an importer's stock, suitable for the trade and family use, comprising Piper Heidsick and Chas. Heidsick champagnes, St. Julien, St. Estephe and other brands claret, fine old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, brandy, fruits, &c.; also, a choice selection of genuine imported cigars,
Every lot warranted to agree with sample.
Catalogues and samples now ready at our salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
a very large variety of
SEASONABLE GOODS
direct from the manufacturers, comprising
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins,
200 drums Sultana Raisins,
202 barrels prime Almeria Grapes,
18 barrels Canary Seed,
22 barrels fresh Havana Green Ginger,
100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River,
452 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
433 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
cargo brig *Ebe,* from Palermo.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M., PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, consisting of CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS. Many books relating to the early history of America. PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS, many in elegant Bindings, and a large assortment of Books in the various departments.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.
Catalogue of a valuable collection of American and Foreign Autographs; also, Manuscripts, Documents, &c. Among the collection will be found some very fine and scarce specimens of Washington, Lafayette, Lord Byron, two splendid letters; Benjamin West, Napoleon I., Josephine, many of Napoleon's famous Marshals, Generals, &c.; Shelley, the Poet; Cherubini, Thomas Moore, John Randolph, A. Lincoln, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Also, a manuscript by Melancthon, very valuable and curious. Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant black walnut and gilt library suits, black-walnut and gilt book-case, escretoire and library table, black-walnut and gilt plate glass fire-screen, mantel mirror, turquoise and gilt chandelier, bronze and marble, mantel clock and vases, elegant carved oak dining-table, arm and dining-chairs in green reps, elegant carved oak buffet pier table, oak and black-walnut cornices, and oak hall table and chairs, elegant reps, portier and window curtains, lace curtains, carved oak sofas in green reps, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, armoire a glaces, commodes, &c.; feather bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c.; window shades, handsome wilton and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen and sundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Galleries, No. 82 5th-av. and No. 845 Broadway.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CARVED VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN WARE, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of Italian marble goods, consisting of marble vases, card receivers, fruit stands, and a great variety of marble ornaments; also, elegant bronze clocks, silver-plated ware, bohemian ware, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Furniture, the stock of a dealer about leaving for California. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 376 Hudson-st., corner King, the entire stock in trade and lease of store. This stock will embrace every kind and description of goods suitable for parlors, dining-rooms and basement; large amount of French plate and plain mirrors; rosewood, black-walnut, mahogany and oak furniture; marble-top dressing-bureaus, centre tables; extension tables, carpets, oil cloths, feather beds and mattresses, several dozen bedsteads and chairs, together with every article in the store. Lease also for sale.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE entire first-class stock of finished and unfinished Cabinet Furniture, being the stock of the late Francis J. Reckerman, at the warerooms No. 131 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., on THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rosewood and walnut suits in muslin, book-cases and wardrobes, extension tables, elegant bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and tables, upholstering materials, &c.
MARGRET RECKERMAN, Administratrix.
Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 170 Chatham-square.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FARMS AT NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, a valuable farm of 13 acres, situated on the road from Flatbush to New-Utrecht. Also, 41 acres adjoining, on which is a large two-story attic and cellar frame dwelling, together with other necessary out-buildings, all in good order. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. HOLMES GROVER.

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1867.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., three (3) draught horses, two (2) oxen, twenty (20) carts, seventeen (17) sets harness, about fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds wrought and cast iron, ironmongery, rope, &c., &c. For further particulars apply at this office, or the office on the premises. Terms cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.
PROCLAMATION.—THE PRESIDENT OF the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York have recommended that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, inst., be set apart and observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all his mercies during the past year.
I earnestly call upon the people of the City of New-York to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives. Abundant mercies have been showered upon us. We have been saved from commercial revulsion which brings poverty and desolation, and from pestilence which brings sorrow and death. Passion and prejudices which caused war and resulted from it have subsided, and a popular sentiment is being rapidly developed which bids fair to reunite once more a people long divided.
But it does not become man to attempt to enumerate God's mercies. Let us in humility and sincerity as a people bow our heads in gratitude, and let us in our churches and in our homes, on Thanksgiving Day, fervently pray that our Heavenly Father will continue to manifest his favor to us, and that in this, the great commercial centre of the country, vice may diminish and virtue increase; that good works may be encouraged and good men be sustained, and that in the coming year we may continue to grow and prosper in all that makes a city great and good.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26, AT 8,
Reappearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
SIG. BARAGLI, SIG. MEDINI, &c.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
will sing, during the Music Lesson Scene, Arditti's celebrated Waltz,
"L'ESTASY."
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30, AT ONE,
GRAND MATINEE.
LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
BOX OFFICE AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 26, AT 8,
MEDEA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.
Box and ticket offices are now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) Nov. 28, at 8,
when will be produced Goethe's celebrated drama,
EGMONT,
with the music composed for the same, by Beethoven.
SATURDAY EVENING—Positively last night of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, his "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," from Pickwick; on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, his "Nicholas Nickleby," (at Mr. Squeer's school,) and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn;" on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, his "Story of Little Dombey" and "The Trial from Pickwick."
Further readings on MONDAY, Dec. 16; TUESDAY, Dec. 17; THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and FRIDAY, Dec. 20.
Full particulars in future announcements.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and be comprised within two hours.
An interval of ten minutes will take place between the Readings on each evening.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' READINGS IN AMERICA must terminate at the end of APRIL, and that he cannot hope for leisure to make another visit to the United States.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1 50.
Particulars as to the sale of tickets will be announced immediately.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 12.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 967 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.
The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c.
Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

I. M. SINGER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL his interest in the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, together with all his English and American sewing-machine patents, with his right of extension—in fact, all his vast interest in sewing-machine business and sewing-machine inventions, up to the present date. For particulars inquire of D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York City.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 to $50,000, by two parties (one a member of the Stock Exchange) who have had many years' experience in Wall-st., for the purpose of doing a strictly stock commission business. Address G., Box 1,954 Post-office.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH, CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 33 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $2 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 18th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS.—Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

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ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7½ P. M.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER:
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
First appearance of
Mr. S. C. PERRY,
THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Mr. A. MONTARY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
LIVING GORILLA, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, MAMMOTH BABY,
FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
NINTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
positively for the last time this season,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
Armand.....M. LA ROCHE
Marguerite.....Mlle. DEBORAH
Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 895, and Macey's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE.
THE
WONDERFUL MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
The new Ballet,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
MORLACCHI,
SEVEN FIRST DANSEUSES,
DE POL'S
EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION
In the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Grand Matinees SATURDAY and THURSDAY, Thanksgiving, at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA,
together with the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE,
will appear every night,
AND AT ALL THE MATINEES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
HARTZ, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½.
THIS EVENING at 8, will be reproduced
THE FLOATING HEAD,
THE FLOATING HEAD.
Tickets 50c. and $1. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's piano is used. Matinee 50c. Children half price. Doors open at 2.

ORATORIOS.
STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats.....$1 50
Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER
Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Sec., N. A.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAM YACHT from Pier No. 40 East River, TO-DAY, at 9 A. M.; 51 feet on deck, 9 feet beam, 5 feet depth of hold, 24 tons carpenters' measurement; built at INGERSOLL'S Great American Boat and Oar Bazaar.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and his other paintings will remain open on THANKSGIVING DAY at the Studio Building, 10th-st. All lovers of art should see them.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts., New-York

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES—PARTIES LOOKING FOR A superior instrument would do well to examine those of the manufacture of JENNYS & SON before making their selections. They are in the very foremost rank, and in price are reasonable. Second-hand pianos low. No. 910 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

J. HOLMES GROVER.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand, piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square,

OVERSTRUNG 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, nearly new, to let for $6 per month, at the corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av.; some for $4. BENJAMAN.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON THE "TRIP OF THE Dunderberg and the Paris Exposition," by HENRY J. WINSER, Esq., being the third of a course of six lectures given under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the Lecture-room on Waverley-place, between Perry and West 11th sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission Thirty cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.

Every Night and Saturday Afternoon, at the New-York Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.	"NORWOOD."
"NORWOOD."	With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS! Great Comedy Company! Superb Military Music! Exquisite Scenery! Unique War Songs!
The Jolliest Scenes, The Liveliest People, Camp Fire Frolics, Unique Love Story, Thrilling War Tableaux.	All to be seen in "NORWOOD."

THANKSGIVING
THANKSGIVING
THANKSGIVING of NORWOOD. MATINEE
THANKSGIVING MATINEE
THANKSGIVING MATINEE
MATINEE
MATINEE

NORWOOD.—SEE HOW PETE, THE DARKY, "swored" off and took the "pledge" strong.

NORWOOD.—HOW THE VETERANS ENjoyed themselves the night before a battle. The most picturesque scene ever realized on the stage.

NORWOOD.—THE BEAUTIFUL STORY OF A hidden love letter, and how it nearly severed two hearts. At the Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NORWOOD.—MRS. PARTINGTON'S "IKE" IS reproduced in "The Hardscrabble Boy." Go and enjoy the unique songs of that "case," and the soldiers 'round the Gettysburgh camp-fire.

NORWOOD.—THE UNDERTAKER'S STORY of a rich funeral, and how a grieving husband's whole "pleasure" was spoiled by a cheap sexton. Nightly roared over in "Norwood," the richest and raciest American comedy produced since "Our American Cousin."

NORWOOD—THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED houses. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Popular prices at the New-York Theatre.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
With new and appropriate scenery, costumes, furniture, appointments, mechanical effects and an excellent cast.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, O SHERMAN, J. CURRIE, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
ACT I.
Keeper's Lodge at Sefton Park.
"THE WITHERED FORGET-ME-NOT."
ACT II.
Gothic Sitting Room in Sefton Abbey.
"MAUD'S PERIL."
ACT III.
Reception Room in Sefton Abbey.
"THE KNIFE."
ACT IV.
Black Lion Hotel on the Coast.
THE CONVICT.
The attraction of the
STANDARD PLAYS
continuing unabated, due notice will be given of their repetition. They are suspended for the present in order that the Manager may present to the public
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
CONTINUED AND POSITIVE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON OF THE DAY,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE INIMITABLE FLORENCES.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,
Given by
MR. D. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, in aid of the Library of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1.
The Club, with their pipers, will attend in Highland Costume.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
The following artists from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
will appear in a
DOMESTIC DRAMA
AND IN A
STANDARD COMEDY.
(Messrs. GILBERT, MARK SMITH, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. B. POLK, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, B. MILTON, Miss M. GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss F. MORANT, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss RANOE, Miss WARD and Mrs. W. WINTER.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
GRAND CONCERT.
L. F. HARRISON.....Director
With the following eminent artists:

Mrs. Jenny Kempton	The Favorite Contralto
Mr. W. J. Hill	Tenor
Mr. Frank Bartlett	Baritone
Mr. Carl Rosa	Violinist
Mr. A. H. Pease	Pianist
Mr. G. W. Colby	Conductor

Tickets One Dollar.

J. HOLMES GROVER.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 217½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

CHEROKEE PILLS—THE ONLY CERTAIN female regulator known, $1 per box; No. 2 for special cases, $5 per box. All diseases successfully treated; consultation free. W. R. MERWIN, M. D.,
No. 47 Amity-st., New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS SHOULD consult Dr. KING, No. 126 West 9th-st., near Broadway, immediately; cure guaranteed in 78 hours. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; female physician if desired; insured immediate relief, with safety, from whatever cause guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

Continued from First Page.

istration and with his hordes of unprincipled tools and spies penetrating the land everywhere with uncounted thousands of the peoples money placed in his hands for his vile purposes; that that creature not only had the power to arrest without crime or writ and imprison without limit any citizen of the Republic; but that he actually did so arrest thousands all over the land, and filled the prisons all over the country with the victims of his malice, or that of his master, this whole system, such an outrage against the Constitution and every principle of free government, so anti-American and anti-Republican with its originator, and supporter, thank God, has been damned to eternal infamy, and it is pleasant to reflect that not only the system but its scrupulous agent will go down to posterity loaded with infamy and followed by the curses of millions. It sometimes happens that the administration of the most dangerous usurpation is placed in the hands of men so respectable for character and talent as to disarm suspicion, and conciliate even those whose liberties are endangered. We have reason to be thankful to an ever kind and merciful Providence that this worst feature of the worst of despotism, when the attempt was made in an unhappy hour to transplant it to our own free American soil, was placed for its administration in the hands of a class of men so destitute of manhood and character as to deserve the undying scorn and indignation of the entire people; and as these infamous outrages were not sanctioned by any precedent in our own country, it is hoped and believed that they will never throughout all time be deemed worthy of imitation. It is not our purpose now to attempt an analysis or discussion of evidence taken before us, or to point out the gross absurdity and inconsistency of a very large portion of it. It will be read and considered by the American people, and we cannot doubt what their verdict will be when those who have been attempting to load with disgrace and infamy the Chief Magistrate of our country, shall stand pillowed in the undying scorn and indignation of a great people. He, after passing through this fiery ordeal, we have no hesitation in predicting, will have and retain all over the land, even to a greater extent than heretofore, the respect and confidence of his countrymen.

(Signed) S. A. MARSHALL,
CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts, praying that equal suffrage be extended to all persons, male and female, in the District of Columbia.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE REVENUE.

Mr. MORGAN offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved, &c., That the act entitled an act to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, shall not be deemed to apply to any articles of merchandise therein mentioned and embraced which were actually imported into the United States on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of March, 1867; but that on such merchandise so imported there shall be levied, collected and paid, only such duties as provided by the acts which were in force immediately before and at the time of the passage of the said act, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to refund any excess of duties above those imposed by said former acts, which may have been already collected on any such merchandise, any laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The following resolution offered by Mr. EDMUNDS was laid over and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, &c., That all moneys which have been received by any officer or employe of the Government, or any Department thereof, from sales of captured or abandoned property in the late insurrectionary districts, under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the collection and sale of such property, and which have not already been conveyed into the Treasury, shall be immediately paid into the Treasury of the United States, together with any interest which has been received on account thereof.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to NEWMAN HALL to-morrow evening.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion as establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was in favor of granting the request for this time, and then making a definite rule to govern the matter in the future. He paid a tribute to Mr. HALL'S services to this country during the late war.

Mr. CAMERON was of the opinion that it should not be granted. No such privileges would be granted to an American in the English Parliament.

Mr. POMEROY advocated the resolution. It was to be expected that this Senate should be a little more democratic than the English House of Lords.

Mr. SUMNER thought the Senator from Kansas (Mr. POMEROY) had touched the real point. There was no rule on the subject, and consequently no reason why the permission should not be granted. Let the Senate judge each application on its merits, and no danger would result from the precedent if the privilege was granted to none but men of such commanding character as Mr. HALL.

After further opposition the resolution was lost by a vote of 10 to 27.

CLERKS AND PAGES.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution for the payment of salaries of clerks, pages, &c., retained during the recess of the Senate. Laid over.

NORTH GERMANY.

A resolution was offered by Mr. SUMNER, and adopted, requesting the President to communicate any official information in his possession in regard to the relations of the United States Government with North Germany.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY PROPOSED.

Mr. MORRILL (of Maine) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of an immediate reduction of the military forces of the United States. Adopted.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON a resolution returning the thanks of Congress to Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES, POPE and SCHOFIELD, and a resolution relative to the purchase of HALL'S carbine, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ARREST FOR CONTEMPT ORDERED.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution that EDWARD T. DUNBAR, a citizen of New-York, having appeared before the Committee on Retrenchment, and having been sworn, refused to communicate certain facts within his knowledge, in contempt of Congress, the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest him and bring him before the bar of the Senate to answer for the contempt. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. NEWMAN HALL. He avoided all mention of American politics, but prayed that the ties of mutual affection might bind together this and the mother country, that all causes of alienation might be removed, and everything righteous and just be acknowledged and done, that these two nations especially may be ever bound together as the common champions of what is right, and free, and good, and promotive of the happiness of the world.

REGARDING THE CURRENCY.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to prohibit further reduction of the currency. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The Speaker presented the credentials of J. S. GOLLADAY as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, in place of HISE, deceased.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, stated that there was pending before that Committee the application of Mr. BLAKEY, who claimed his seat as against HISE, and if that claim were allowed then there would not have been any vacancy or any necessity for a new election. He, therefore, moved that the credentials of GOLLADAY be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that in the meantime he be not sworn in.

Mr. ADAMS claimed that his colleague should at once be sworn in as holding the credentials of the Governor and Secretary of State of Kentucky. He claimed that in the canvass between HISE and BLAKEY the former received seventy-seven hundred votes and the latter only twelve hundred. The claim set up by BLAKEY was that HISE was not qualified to take his seat, but, even if that were so, it would not have given the seat to BLAKEY, and would only have operated in making a vacancy.

Mr. PAINE contended that BLAKEY'S claim was that he had received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election between him and HISE, and that, until that question was decided, there was no vacancy in the district. The present claimant, therefore, should not be admitted to his seat until the question between HISE and BLAKEY should be decided.

Mr. DAWES recapitulated the points in dispute, and remarked that while the House had referred to the Committee on Elections the question as to whether BLAKEY had been duly elected, the Governor of Kentucky had assumed to say that BLAKEY was not duly elected, and that the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the matter were without foundation, and must stop.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether the fact of swearing in GOLLADAY and referring his credentials to the Committee on Elections, would foreclose BLAKEY in his claim.

Mr. DAWES argued that it would.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that there would be no practical difficulty in admitting Mr. GOLLADAY to his seat, because the validity of his credentials would depend upon whether a vacancy existed at the time of his election.

Mr. DAWES argued that it would be at least a very awkward dilemma for the House to put itself in.

Mr. KERR, in allusion to a remark of Mr. PAINE, stated that the Sub-Committee on Elections, which had been recently taking testimony in Kentucky, had not investigated this case, not taken one word of testimony about it. If Mr. GOLLADAY'S credentials were not received, then Mr. BLAKEY, the contestant, would have no [illegible] to oppose him. Judge HISE was dead. It was clear that BLAKEY was not now entitled to the seat, and it was equally clear that GOLLADAY was *prima facie* entitled to be sworn in. He therefore should be sworn in, and BLAKEY allowed to contest his seat.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. DAWES' motion to refer GOLLADAY'S credentials to the Committee on Elections, and it was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Speaker then announced the Committees of the Fortieth Congress as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts, Scofield of Pennsylvania, Upson of Michigan, Shellabarger of Ohio, McClurg of Missouri, Cook of Illinois, Poland of Vermont, Chanler of New-York, Kerr of Indiana.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Schenck of Ohio, Hooper of Massachusetts, Moorehead of Pennsylvania.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Pomeroy of New-York, Hooper of Massachusetts, Buckland, of Ohio, Lynch of Maine, Hubbard of West Virginia, Judd of Illinois, Coburn of Indiana, Randall of Pennsylvania, Barnes of New-York.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Price of Iowa, Higby of California, Donnelly of Minnesota, S. Clark of Kansas, Mallory of Oregon, Allison of Iowa, Griswold of New-York, Logan of Illinois, Maynard of Tennessee, Brooks of New-York, Niblack of Indiana.

Appropriations—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Spaulding of Ohio Blaine of Maine, Beaman of Michigan, Butler of Massachusetts, Keisey of New-York, Phelps of Maryland, Nicholson of Delaware, Ames of Massachusetts, Covode of Pennsylvania, Pruyn of New-York, Van Trump of Ohio.

Claims—Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, W. B. Washburne of Massachusetts, Ward of New-York, Holman of Indiana, Harding of Illinois, Cobb of Wisconsin, Mercur of Pennsylvania, Stokes of Tennessee, Hubbard of Connecticut.

Commerce—Messrs. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Eliot of Massachusetts, Dixon of Rhode Island, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Eggleston of Ohio, Humphrey of New-York, Sawyer of Wisconsin, W. H. Robertson of New-York, Axtell of California.

Public Lands—Messrs. Julian of Indiana, Driggs of Michigan, Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Eckley of Ohio, Anderson of Missouri, D. R. Ashley of Nevada, Hopkins of Wisconsin, Taber of New-York.

Post-office and Post-roads—Messrs. Farnsworth of Illinois, Perry of Michigan, G. V. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, R. W. Clarke of Ohio, Lincoln of New-York, Lynch of Maine, Hill of New-Jersey, Fox of New-York, Johnson of California.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Ingersoll of Illinois, Welker of Ohio, Baldwin of Massachusetts, McCullough of Indiana, Koontz of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Wm. Williams of Indiana, Halsey of New-Jersey, Burt Van Horn of New-York.

Judiciary—Messrs. J. F. Wilson of Iowa, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Thomas of Indiana, F. Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont, Lawrence of Ohio, Churchill of New-York, Marshall of Illinois, Eldridge of Wisconsin.

Revolutionary Claims—Ward of New-York, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Nunn of Tennessee, Trowbridge of Michigan, Lawrence of Ohio, Posley of West Virginia, W. H. Robertson of New-York, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Van Auken of Pennsylvania.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hulburd of New-York, Broomall of Pennsylvania, A. W. Hubbard of Iowa, Plants of Ohio, Bromwell of Illinois, Coburn of Indiana, Peters of Maine, Taber of New-York, Getz of Pennsylvania.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Orth of Indiana, Loughbridge of Iowa, Woodbridge of Vermont, Woodward of Pennsylvania, Trimble of Tennessee, Bailey of New-York, Benton of New-Hampshire, Hamilton of Ohio, Stone of Missouri.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morrill of Pennsylvania, Ames of Massachusetts, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Smith of Vermont, Selye of New-York, Moore of New-Jersey, Laflin of New-York, Barnum of Connecticut, Van Trump of Ohio.

Agriculture—Messrs. Trowbridge of Michigan, G. V. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Ross of Illinois, Newcomb of Missouri, Fields of New-York, J. T. Wilson of Ohio, Loughridge of Iowa, Kitchen of West Virginia, Johnson of California.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Windom of Minnesota, A. W. Hubbard of Iowa, Sidney Clark of Kansas, Ross of Illinois, R. T. Van Horn of Missouri, Scofield of Pennsylvania, Shanks of Indiana, Taffe of Nebraska, Munger of Ohio.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Garfield of Ohio, Pile of Missouri, Ketchum of New-York, H. D. Washburne of Indiana, Dodge of Iowa, Ross of Illinois, Hawkins of Tennessee, Sitgreaves of New-Jersey, Boyer of Pennsylvania.

Militia—Messrs. Paine of Wisconsin, Harding of Illinois, Buckland of Ohio, Banks of Massachusetts, Gravelly of Missouri, Blair of Michigan, Shanks of Indiana, Adams of Kentucky, Van Auken of Pennsylvania.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pike of Maine, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Twichell of Massachusetts, Stewart of New-York, Starkweather of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Archer of Maryland, Haight of New-Jersey.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks of Massachusetts, Orth of Indiana, Cullum of Illinois, C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin, McCarthy of New-York, Blair of Michigan, Myers of Pennsylvania, W. E. Robinson of New-York, Morgan of Ohio.

Territories—Messrs. J. M. Ashley of Ohio, Cullum of Illinois, Marvin of New-York, Hunter of Indiana, Taylor of Pennsylvania, Mullins of Tennessee, Taffe of Nebraska, Wood of New-York, Hotchkiss of Connecticut.

Revolutionary and War of 1812 Pensions—Messrs. Loan of Missouri, Mullins of Tennessee, Price of Iowa, W. B. Washburn of Massachusetts, Miller of Pennsylvania, Selye of New-York, H. D. Washburn of Indiana, Burr of Illinois, Morrissey of New-York.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Perham of Maine, Van Aernam of New-York, Benjamin of Missouri, Hamilton of Ohio, Munn of Tennessee, Miller of Pennsylvania, Posley of West Virginia, Burr of Illinois, Fox of New-York.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Cook of Illinois, Cornell of New-York, T. Wilson of Ohio, Cake and Newcomb of Missouri, Dodge of Iowa, McCarthy of New-York, Barnum of Connecticut.

Mines and Mining Affairs of California—Messrs. D. R. Ashley of Nevada, Driggs of Michigan, J. M. Ashley of Ohio, Ferris of New-York, Hunter of Indiana, Mallory of Oregon, Woodward of Pennsylvania, Sitgreaves of New-Jersey.

The following investigating committees were also appointed early in the first session of the Fortieth Congress:

On Southern Railroads—Messrs. McClurg of Missouri, Mercur of Pennsylvania, H. D. Washburn of Indiana, Chanler of New-York, Sawyer of Wisconsin.

On Assassination of President Lincoln—Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Shellabarger of Ohio, Julian of Indiana, Ward of New-York, Randall of Pennsylvania.

On Treatment of Union Prisoners—Messrs. Shanks of Indiana, Pile of Missouri, Harding of Illinois, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Morgan of Ohio.

On Pay Department—Messrs. Lincoln of New-York, Scofield of Pennsylvania, Cobb of Wisconsin, Buckland of Ohio, Holman of Indiana.

On Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties—Messrs. H. D. Washburne of Indiana, Paine of Wisconsin, Getz of Pennsylvania.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLAINE—To reduce and reorganize the military peace establishment of the United States. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PERHAM—To amend the National Currency Act. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LYNCH—To allow a drawback on articles used in the construction of vessels. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLAND—To amend section forty-one of the National Currency Act. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIOT—Pledging the faith of the United States to the payment in coin of certain public securities known as Five-twenty bonds. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER—Relative to the public debt. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides that the national indebtedness be paid in exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it. That is, all debts contracted to be paid in gold to be so paid, and all not so contracted to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York—To define the meaning of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors," in section four, article second, of the Constitution of the United States. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York—Granting a certain right of way to the Hudson River Western Shore Railroad Company. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARNES—To repeal the tax on cotton. To the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania—For the repeal of the internal taxes imposed by existing laws on cotton and the productions of mechanical and manufacturing industry, except distilled spirits, malt liquors and the productions of tobacco. To the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania—Amendatory of the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, relating to the claim of R. W. MEAD. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania—To fix the value of legal-tender notes and to provide for their redemption. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all legal-tender notes presented at the Treasury for redemption, in sums not less than $100, at the rate of 140 during the first month after the passage of the act, 139¾ during the second month, 139½ during the third month, and so on, deducting twenty-five cents per hundred per month. The object is to fix the value and to provide for the ultimate redemption at par.

By Mr. MORRELL—Authorizing the payment of bounties to persons rejected as volunteers, who were immediately afterward drafted and held to service. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER—Supplementary to the Internal Revenue Act. To the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, supplementary to the Bankrupt Law of March 2, 1867. To the Judiciary Committee. Also, in reference to the annexation of the Republic of Mexico to the United States. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS—Declaring that the industrial interests of the country on which taxes were imposed, and cheerfully met to put down rebellion and treason, deserve such lessening of these burdens, as is consistent with the payment of the interest on the national debt and a gradual extinguishment of its principal; and that the policy of Congress is to reduce taxation wherever it imperils the existence or development of any industry or interest of the people. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EGGLESTON—To prevent the further contraction of the currency and the further conversion of currency into bonds, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PLANT—To change the time of holding the Court in the Northern District of Florida. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. SPALDING—To establish a navy-yard at Cleveland, Ohio. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To repeal all the acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel United States notes. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JULIAN—Amendatory to the Preëmption Laws. To the Committee on Public Lands. Also, in reference to additional bounty. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURR—Directing inquiry into the condition of the States of Maryland, Delaware, &c. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. PILE—Providing for the better security of life and property, and promoting commerce on the navigable waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NEWCOMB—Giving the right of way between the St. Louis Arsenal and the Mississippi River. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DODGE—For the relief of Lucas County, Iowa. To the Committee on Public Lands. Also, to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the United States Army. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE—Explanatory of certain acts in reference to the Armory and Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NIBLACK—To repeal the tax on cotton. To the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, declaring eight hours to be a day's work in all cases where laborers, mechanics or artizans may be employed by or on behalf of the Government. To Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAINE—To provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on the Sea Islands in the Beaufort District of South Carolina. To the Committee on Freedmens Affairs.

By Mr. SAWYER—Concerning certain lands granted to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin. To the Committee of Public Lands.

By Mr. HIGBY—For the relief of the Terminal Central Pacific Railway Company. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Granting the lease of a portion of Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHILCOTT, of Colorado—To amend the act of March 25, 1864, for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports. To the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts—To fix the 4th of March, 1867, as the day when the Tariff Bill went into effect. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TREATMENT OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The House next proceeded, as the business in order, to the consideration—as a privileged question—of the resolution offered by Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, in reference to the treatment of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain, and calling for the impeachment of Minister ADAMS.

Mr. ROBINSON addressed the House in an hour's speech, reviewing the recent events to which his resolution had reference. He said he intended to keep calling the attention of Congress to the question until a remedy would be applied. Within the last two or three years no American citizen had been allowed to visit Great Britain or Ireland without being subject to an insulting examination of their persons and effects. Referring to the Abyssinian expedition he said that NAPIER was marching on the enemy while GRANT'S sword was rusting in the scabbard and FARRAGUT'S fleet was firing salutes to the Government against which it should be operating. Ireland, he said, did not belong to England. England had never conquered Ireland, and never would, for an inferior race could certainly never conquer a superior race. One-half of the members of the House, he said, were Irish; fifteen or twenty millions of the American people were either wholly or in part of Irish blood, and in a short time there would be a hundred millions of men of Irish blood in this country. Then if England did not behave, they would do as the donkey did among the chickens—take dance, and let every one look out for his own toes. [Laughter.] He concluded by quoting from Miles O'Reilley, a good Irishman, the following verse:

> "We are citizens twice over,
> By the law and by the sword—
> By adoption and by service.
> But our claims are now ignored.
> Say, Uncle Sam! is that your way?
> And do you really mean
> That you outlaw all faithful sons
> Whose breath is of the green?"

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENDING FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS PROHIBITED.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution reciting that there are an unusual number of select Committees of the House, which, with the standing Committees, are authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath; that many of such Committees had pursued their investigations in places remote from the Capitol, and at great expense to the people; and that the pressure of taxation rendered retrenchment in the public expenditures not only a virtue but a necessity on the part of Congress, and directing that no Committee shall be authorized hereafter to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, or to travel at the public expense, without further orders of the House. Adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker stated that the business next in order was the execution of the order of the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to report on the subject of the impeachment of the President.

Mr. BOUTWELL, second member of the Committee, arose and said that he was directed by the Judiciary Committee to report the testimony taken by the Committee in the matter of the charges made against the President of the United States, the reference to the action of the House concerning its powers and duty on the matter of Impeachment, that testimony he now presented, together with the report of the Committee and a resolution. All that part of the report which related to the evidence taken and the consideration of the law involved in the case were prepared, he said, by the member from Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAMS. It had fallen to his lot to present the report, as being second on the Committee, and the Chairman dissenting from the report of the majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ills.) suggested that the report take the ordinary course, that of being laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELIOT hoped the report would be now read. The House could not employ its time more judiciously than in listening to that report.

The Speaker stated that on a motion to lay on the table, any member had the right to call for the reading of the paper.

Mr. MILLER called for the reading of the report.

Mr. BROOKS said that the House would get tired of the reading in a few minutes, and suggested that the conclusions of the majority and minority reports be stated to the House.

The Clerk, Mr. MCPHERSON, proceeded with the reading of the majority report, a document of about 150 manuscript pages. After consuming half an hour in the reading, Mr. BINGHAM interrupted, and moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and the report ordered to be printed. He understood that the reading of the report would occupy ten hours.

The Speaker remarked that he was informed by the writer of the report, WILLIAMS, that the reading would occupy five hours.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to Mr. MILLER to withdraw his call for the reading.

Mr. MILLER did so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that the conclusion of the report be read.

Mr. BINGHAM had no objection to that. The summing up of the report, edited by Mr. BOUTWELL, was then read by the Clerk in these words:

In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted, and the view of the law herewith presented, the Committee is of the opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the Constitutional power of the House, &c.

It closed with the resolution:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with an outburst of applause from certain parts of the galleries, clapping of hands on the floor, &c., while counter demonstrations of hissing were made on the floor and in the galleries. The Speaker all the time hammered with his gavel to restore order. When the demonstrations subsided, the Speaker declared that any person in the galleries manifesting applause or hissing would be removed.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until Wednesday of next week, after the morning hour, and be the special order from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee, presented a minority report for himself and WOODBRIDGE, the conclusion of which is as follows:

We therefore declare that the case before us presented by the testimony, and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require the interposition of the Constitutional power of this House, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid on the table.

Mr. MARSHALL, on behalf of himself and Mr. ELDRIDGE, stated that they fully concurred in the resolution just offered by the Chairman, and also concurred entirely with the arguments presented by the Chairman with reference to the law governing the case, and the application of the evidence thereto; but there were on some points matters of difference between them and their associates, Mr. WILSON and Mr. WOODBRIDGE, and he therefore presented the views of himself and Mr. ELDRIDGE.

The reports were all laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

LIST OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms were directed to furnish to the House a list of the several Investigation Committees and the regular Committee authorized to summon witnesses and take testimony, with the number of clerks, agents and employes, their compensation and all the expenses.

THE EFFECT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, introduced a bill declaring the effect of impeachment by the House of Representatives, of the President, Vice-President or any civil officer of the United States.

It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Subsequently Mr. BLAINE moved to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote referring it, so that the bill could not be brought back by a motion to reconsider the reference.

BUILDING SHIPS OF WAR.

Mr. PIKE offered for reference a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House it is unnecessary to proceed further at present with the building and equipping of ships of war.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, recommended that it be adopted.

Mr. ELIOT objected to the introduction of the resolution, except for reference.

Mr. PIKE, adopting Mr. WASHBURNE'S suggestion, moved to suspend the rules in order to introduce the resolution. The rules were suspended, and the resolution offered and adopted.

PURCHASES OF TERRITORY.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution declaring that in the present financial condition of the country, any further purchases of territory are inexpedient, and that this House will hold itself under no obligation to vote money to pay for any such purchases unless there is greater necessity for the same than now exists. He explained that he did not intend his resolution to apply to Walrussia; but he meant by it to give notice to Denmark and all the world that the House would not feel itself bound to pay for any more territory. He moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended, 93 to 43, and the resolution introduced and adopted.

THE SINKING FUND.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution reciting that by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, one per cent. of the coin revenue of the United States was set apart as a Sinking Fund, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House the amount of such Sinking Fund, &c. The resolution was adopted.

ST. LOUIS A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. PILE introduced a bill declaring St. Louis, Mo., a port of entry, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and then at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

Arrival of Mr. Davis in Richmond—The Conservative Negroes—A Murderess Pardoned—The Phillips Trial—The Rose Court of Inquiry—The Theatre.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS arrived very unexpectedly in this city yesterday afternoon, on the steamer *Albemarle* from New-York, and, taking a hack at Rocketts, was safely housed with his friend and counsel, Hon. ROBERT OULD, at his mansion in Governor-Street, before anybody in the city was aware of the fact. This, his second advent since the war in the city where for four years he held imperial sway, has created no sensation whatever. He is no longer a "first class" object of interest; and were it not that his name is brought to the surface by the nearness of his expected trial, we should seldom hear of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONSERVATIVE NEGROES.

A few evenings since a couple of colored barbers, whose fortunes depend upon the patronage of their white customers, attempted to get up a meeting of colored Conservatives. Ledley's Hall was obtained at the price of ten dollars in advance, and an announcement of the meeting duly made in the local journals. I attended at early "candle-lighting," but failed to discover "the meeting." There were about half a dozen knights of the razor present, one of whom, a Mr. HOBSON, occupied the chair. A series of resolutions were introduced, and while they were under discussion, a lot of black and white radicals crowded in, and confusion soon becoming worse confounded, HOBSON'S only choice was to adjourn his meeting. It was merely a bid for patronage, gotten up to injure the business of a real Conservative barber, who has just opened a shop. This affair is known here as the "battle of the barbers." I see that the meeting and resolutions were telegraphed North as of great importance. There are no Conservative negroes in Richmond. They are all Radical, either from choice or necessity.

THE CONVENTION.

We shall have a lively time next week, organizing the Constitutional Convention. There will be a battle, of course for the spoils. As yet it is uncertain who will be the President. Some think UNDERWOOD, and others HUNNICUTT; but I doubt if either of them will obtain that high position; for although both are quite popular with the negroes in this city, their influence does not extend far abroad. They are really nothing more than local politicians, and HUNNICUTT will find a good deal of difference between ruling a mass meeting, and controlling a deliberative body. The printing of the Convention will be worth contending for, and there will be several candidates, prominent among them HUNNICUTT'S *New Nation* and the Alexandria *Journal*. Clerkships and other positions will be hotly contended for by the faithful. The expense of making this Constitution will have to come out of the State Treasury, and will doubtless be pretty heavy. I don't know where the money is to come from, as there is but little in the coffers of the Commonwealth; but the hungry delegates will get it somehow. They will, of course, vote themselves a large *per diem*, say $8, and it will be to the interests of their pockets to delay the work, take time to deliberate, and continue in session as long as it pays. Some folks say the constitution is already framed and that somebody has it in his pocket. Well, why not? In these days almost any fourth rate lawyer or first-rate schoolmaster can make a constitution good enough for Virginia, without the aid of a convention. Besides, the entire work might be performed in less than a week, and thus half a million dollars be saved to the treasury.

A MURDERESS PARDONED.

Our tender-hearted Governor yesterday granted a full pardon to Mrs. ANN E. KIRBY, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, for shooting her husband down in the Market-place, some two years ago, in a fit of well-founded jealousy. Her prison doors were thrown open, and she left at once for Petersburgh, accompanied by her two boys, whose father she had slain. This woman was Irish by birth, and she stole from his lawful wife while living in her house as a servant the affections of the man she killed, ran away with him, and after the deserted wife died of a broken heart married him and returned to this city.

THE DRINKER'S FARM MURDER.

After four weeks of trial in this case, the jury failed to agree and were discharged, being kept by the Judge for a reasonable time. There were ten for conviction and two for acquittal. These latter are personal friends of the PHILLIPS family. The sentiment of the entire community is that he is guilty of the atrocious crime with which he stands charged—that he cruelly killed his wife on Sunday evening, the 17th of February, to get her out of the way of another marriage which he was about to contract. The case will have to go over to the next term of the Court, in April, 1868, and as another jury will hardly be found in this county, there will have to be a change of *venue*. In the meantime the accused lies in his prison cell.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry sitting to inquire into the conduct of Brevet Lieut.-Col. ROSE, Superintendent of the election held in this city, is still in session, and gets along very slowly. The evidence so far is very strong against the Colonel. A number of witnesses have testified to his overbearing conduct as exhibited toward white voters—that he drove them from the polls with curses, telling them to go home, and if they had no homes he would send them to the almshouse—that the "d—d white men should receive no favor from him," &c. But of course the Colonel has a defence to make, and judgment should be withheld till the evidence is all recorded.

THEATRICAL.

Mrs. LANDER has been playing for a week to very fashionable but rather thin houses. Her *Medea* last night was received with great delight; and she was compelled to appear three times in front of the curtain before the enthusiastic audience would be satisfied. But the theatre is a failure, despite the very able efforts of Manager OGDEN, who has done all that man could do for its success. KAPPA.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Drought—Revenue Matters—The Soldiers' Fair—The Prize Ring—Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

In regard to the general *status* of things, I have no change to note over last week. The weather continues bright and beautiful, and not a raindrop has yet blessed the dry and parched earth. The consequences are getting serious. Fires are raging in all parts of the West, burning fences, forests, grain, hay, barns and even houses. Along the railroads, especially, the scene presented is as of a general conflagration. The earth, too, is so dry, that it gets on fire and burns like peat. The flames sweep over farms, destroying everything in their course. The whole atmosphere is filled with smoke. But this is not all. The ground is so hard that Fall plowing cannot be done, and thus the work will all be thrown into the Spring. Fall wheat cannot be sown in some places. Water is scarce for stock. The streams are low or dry. Wells are dry and cisterns are dry. Lake Michigan, even, is much below its ordinary level, owing doubtless to the drying up of so many of its sources of supply.

REVENUE MATTERS.

We are getting to be a taxed people in Chicago, as well as New-York. The city tax amounts to $13 on a thousand, at a valuation of $192,000,000. Then comes the State tax, which is quite an item, followed by the internal revenue, which amounts to over $4,000,000 annually. In October the receipts on this account were $409,482, and of this amount distilled spirits paid $54,821, fermented $21,524, and tobacco $49,623. The railroads paid $113,238, and the banks $26,863. The places of amusement contributed $40,581. Add to all these the custom receipts, and it will be seen that a goodly share of our earnings is "gobbled up" by the tax-gatherer; and our city taxes are increasing at a fearful rate, and without corresponding benefit.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers closed last evening. It has been in operation a week, and the net proceeds are reported at $20,000. It was an up-hill business to get up much excitement in relation to it; but nevertheless there was considerable interest manifested, and, for a "peace establishment," the receipts were satisfactory. This will be needed; for, notwithstanding all the high-sounding promises that were made of protection and care of the families of those who volunteered in the service of their country, they have been sadly neglected, and have suffered more in proportion than any other class of the community.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

All loaferdom has been let loose upon our City during the present week. The roughs from all points of the compass were attracted here by the arrangements for the prize fight between DUFFY and BUSSEY, two of our street loafers. One daily paper excited the rowdy crowd by publishing column after column of matter relating to it, so that by the appointed day considerable excitement had been created. The particulars of the brutal and brutalizing exhibition have undoubtedly reached you by telegraph, for I observe that a great use of the telegraph of late has been to transmit accounts of dog fights, man fights, horse races and such like degrading exhibitions of brute force.

Our city is overrun with lawless characters. They are birds of passage, and are now *en route* for the South, taking the large cities in their way. But it is becoming the fashion for them to visit the rural districts and levy contributions beyond the pale of policedom. Several of our suburban villages have been recently honored by the house-breaking gentry, and have been the losers by their calls. And, by the way, our Penitentiary is filling up again—has nearly reached its maximum—there being now 1,063 inmates within the walls of the institution. Chicago is doing its share toward keeping up the population there.

TRADE.

Trade may be set down as dull, and money in general rather close. There is considerable uneasiness growing out of the condition of things in the Eastern cities, and men are much distrustful. Land speculation has again revived, and is quite brisk, though nothing like other days which preceded a reaction and a crash. Building is going forward as rapidly as ever. It was thought last year that the nine thousand which were erected would supply the demand for some time. But not so. There is full as much building going forward now as ever before, not only dwellings of all descriptions, but first-class marble-front business blocks. What the end will be no one can tell.

Weston Abandons His Fifth Attempt to Accomplish the Hundred-Mile Feat.

ELKHART, Ind., Monday, Nov. 24.

WESTON left here at five minutes after five o'clock, and passed Mishawaka, nineteen miles from the end of his hundred-mile trip, at 7:56.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 25.

WESTON arrived at South Bend, Ind., at 9 o'clock to-night, and abandoned his fifth attempt at 100 miles in 24 hours. The roads were very heavy all the way.

Suspension of the President Pending Impeachment—Opinion of Senator Johnson.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, has prepared an appendix to his pamphlet upon "The Dangerous Condition of the Country," in which he alludes to the position held by Mr. STEVENS and others, that the President can be suspended during the pendency of impeachment. Mr. JOHNSON, in this appendix, says:

"Since the first edition of this pamphlet the writer has been informed that some of the members of Congress profess to be of the opinion that that body can, by statute, declare that pendency of an impeachment of the President shall constitute a disability on his part to perform the functions of his office. It is supposed that by such legislation he may be brought within the meaning of the clause in the first section of the second article of the Constitution which provides for his removal for, among other causes, his inability to discharge the powers and duties thereof. The answers to the proposition are several and conclusive:

1. The clause does not contemplate a mere suspension or temporary removal. The removal provided for in such case is the same as that which is to result from conviction upon impeachment, or from death, or resignation, which, of course, is not a temporary but a permanent one. The removal on conviction is, also, not only permanent, but is followed by the further judgment of disqualification to hold any other office under the Government. It will hardly be maintained that Congress can, by statute, create a greater punishment than this, or make it less. The subject was evidently not designed to be submitted to the discretion of Congress. This being so, for the same reason Congress is not intrusted with the power to declare any other judgment in the case of removal from 'inability' than the one which is to ensue the happening of either of the other events mentioned in the clause.

2. The inability mentioned is such an inability as renders the President permanently incapable of discharging his duties. Any other interpretation would give to Congress the authority to provide that temporary absence from the seat of government, or temporary sickness, or any other event, should constitute an 'inability.' There is, also, no judicial judgment to be pronounced in such a case. The removal, as in the case of death, or resignation, is to take place the moment the contingency happens, and the duties of the office instantly devolve upon the Vice-President.

3. As the judgment on impeachment, inflicts no personal punishment, as the trial may go on as well without as with the presence in the Senate of the President, and as that body has no authority to compel his attendance, it is obvious that he is just as capable during the trial to perform the duties of his office as he is before or after a judgment of acquittal. Under the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the powers granted, no such authority as the one in question belongs to Congress, no legislation being necessary to effect the object of the clause—that being accomplished the moment the event occurs of an 'inability,' within the constitutional meaning of that term."

Gen. Grant's Reticence.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 25.

There has been a good deal of impatience manifested of late on the part of such as feel inspired to guide political affairs, with Gen. GRANT'S "reticence." It is said he can't be called out on the political situation; that if you talk politics he talks "horse;" that if you ask him what shall be said in explanation of his studied silence, that he answers emphatically "nothing;" and finally Mr. GREELEY, in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, with peculiar earnestness, indulges in most severe censure on what he designates as "GRANT'S reticence." Our correspondent, who is on intimate terms with the General, and having had a free, long and uninterrupted interview with him in regard to his political sentiments, when his habit of "reticence," and the strictures of the *Tribune* were fully discussed, writes as follows:

Gen. GRANT says: "If there be in these complaints any assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in them any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I will not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in them an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to others who have a right to think and speak as they may be prompted by a sense of duty. As to my principles I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the country. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the country unless they could at the same time save their own special theories, I do not agree with them. My wish is to save the country, and, as soon as possible, to restore all the States to their proper relations, as such, and upon the principles of even-handed justice. What I do in the premises I do because I believe it helps to save the country, and what I forbear I forbear because I do believe it helps to save the country. I shall do less whenever I believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause. I have now stated my own sense of personal and official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-repeated personal wish that all men may be permitted to think freely, and on all suitable occasions to speak out what they think, if by so doing they can benefit mankind and help save the country."

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At 9:50 P. M. a fire occurred in No. 88 Bowery, occupied by MICHAEL H. MICHAELS as a store and dwelling; damage, $1,000. Nos. 88½ and 90 Bowery were slightly damaged by water. All the buildings are owned by the Ogden estate, and are damaged to the extent of $1,500. MICHAELS is insured in the following companies: Rutgers, $2,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Manhattan, $2,000; Grocers, $3,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16th for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	85¼
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy and irregular, but with more doing. Prices have declined an additional 16th, making fully ⅛d. ℔ ℔. since the opening:

Middling Uplands	8d.
Middling Orleans	8¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 48s. 9d. Wheat—California, 16s. 9d.; Red Western, 13s. 6d. for No. 2. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 50s.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 113s. 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 51s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 48s.

PRODUCE—Sugar firm at 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Common Resin, 8s., and Medium, 11s. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 39s. Whale Oil, £39. Sperm Oil, £112. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 25—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced to 45f. 50c.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 25.

Exchange on London 14@14½ ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 25.

TOBACCO is in good demand, and there are but few offerings. COTTON heavy at 14½c.@15c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$7 75; Choice is excited at $9; Double Extra, $9 50@$10; Treble do., $11; Choice to Fancy, $12 @$13. WHEAT—Choice Fall advanced 5c.; sales at $2 40@$2 65 for Prime to Fancy; Red and White Spring firmer at $1 75@$1 86. CORN firmer at 89c.@$1 for Yellow and White, and $1 05 for choice old White; the latter was the outside price. OATS firmer at 68c.@70c., the latter for fancy. BARLEY higher at $1 40@$1 50 for Spring and $1 90 for choice Fall. RYE advancing; quoted at $1 31@$1 35. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; plain HAMS, 16c.; sugar-cured co., 19c.@20c. LARD heavy at 13½c. for choice keg. HOGS are a little better at 5¾c.@6¾c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 sacks; Corn, 5,000 sacks; Oats, 4,200 sacks; Rye, 470 sacks; Barley, 4,800 sacks.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR heavy at $7 70@$9 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active; No. 2 has advanced 1¼c.; sales at $1 80 @$1 81 for No. 1, and $1 72¼@$1 74 for No. 2. CORN quiet, and advanced 1¼c.@2c.; quoted at 92c.@93c. for No. 1, and 82½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 61c. RYE active at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 2. BARLEY active at $1 40 @$1 43 for No. 2. MESS PORK nominal at $19 50; Cumberlands, 9c.@9¼c.; Short Rib, 10c.@10½c., packed, and 9½c., loose. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 11c. LARD steady at 11¾c. for prime new steam. GREEN MEATS inactive. Dressed HOGS dull at $6@$6 37½. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. HOGS active, at an advance of 5c.@10c.; quoted at $5 30@$5 50 for fair to good, and $5 70@$6 10 for good to choice smooth. RECEIPTS—6,600 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady at 8c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN quiet. BARLEY unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels ordinary Canada at $1 42, and 9,800 Bay Quinte at $1 48. RYE and PEAS nominal. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Barley, 11½c. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—300 bbls. flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 30,700 bushels oats, 26,000 bushels Barley, 14,200 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 82,600 bushels Wheat, 62,500 bushels Corn, 9,800 bushels Oats, 9,300 bushels Barley, 10,600 bushels Rye, and 2,300 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominal at $1 94 for No. 2 Spring, and $2 02 for No. 1 do.; sales of 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 55. CORN—New Toledo, $1 02@$1 05; old No. 2 Chicago, $1 15; small lots sold only. OATS nominally 67c.; none here. RYE nominally $1 50. BARLEY—5,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 45. DRESSED HOGS nominal at 8¾c. LARD and MESS PORK unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 13,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Two loads of Wheat to New-York at 16c. IN STORE—Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 91,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 63; Amber at $2 52@ $2 53. CORN dull and nominal; old and new unchanged; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1; No. 2 do. at 98c.@99c. OATS—the last sales of No. 1 were at 60c. RYE, $1 33 for Michigan. BARLEY, $1 15. DRESSED HOGS dull. LAKE FREIGHTS—7c. on Corn to Buffalo by steam. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—17,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—190,000 barrels Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 153,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 25; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9; Extras, $8 50@$8 75; Extra, $8@$8 40. WHEAT firm at $1 81 for No. 1, and $1 70½ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 58c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 92c. for New Shelled. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 25.

COTTON very dull at 16¼c.@16¾c. FLOUR very dull and declining. WHEAT firm; Choice White, $2 75; Choice Maryland, $2 50@$2 60; receipts very light. CORN active; New White $1 23@$1 28; Old White, $1 30@$1 35, and very scarce; best Yellow, $1 36; Mixed Western, new, $1 25@$1 26; old, $1 30@$1 35. OATS firm at 71c.@ 74c. RYE in good demand: $1 50 in store, and $1 65 for Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS very dull; sales new bulk Shoulders at 9½c.; Rib, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib 11c. @11½c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull; holders pressing on market; Family, $10 50. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN in moderate demand at 72c.@73c. for new, on the ear. RYE dull at $1 46@$1 47. OATS firm at 65c @66c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull at 15¾c.; not as able over 15c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged; no sales. HOGS firm at $6 25@$6 60 gross, and $8 25@$8 50 net, with sales; receipts, 2,600 head. BEEF CATTLE dull at $2 75@$5.

CLEVELAND, Monday Nov. 25.

FLOUR quiet but in fair demand; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $12; from Winter White, $12 50@$13. WHEAT dull and inactive; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 50; No. 2 do., $2 38@$2 40. CORN heavy and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE quiet at $1 38 for State. BARLEY quiet but firm at $1 50@$1 55 for No. 1. PETROLEUM dull at 43c.@44c. for free.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

COTTON dull, 17½c.@18½c. CLOVERSEED, $7 50@ $8. FLAXSEED, $2 50@$2 51. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $11@$12 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $2 40@2 55. RYE, $1 62½ @$1 75. CORN declined 1c.@2c.; sales 13,000 bushels yellow at 44c. RIO COFFEE, 16½c.@17½c., gold. PROVISIONS dull.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales of 42 hhds. at unchanged rates. Superfine FLOUR, $8. CORN—New on the ear, 75c. OATS in bulk, 65c.@66c. BACON—The stock is light; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 12½c. WHISKY in bond nominal at 35c. MESS PORK dull at $20. COTTON dull. HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 65 gross.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

CATTLE rather lower; extra Steers, $8@$8 50; fair to good, $6 50@$7 50; common, $4@$6. SHEEP dull and ½c. lower; sales at $3 50@$5 gross. HOGS dull and declined 25c.; sales at $9@$9 75 ℔ cwt. net.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

Stock market heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Morris Canal, 29¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 45; Reading Railway, 49¾. Gold, 140⅛.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The *ne plus ultra* of style is seen in the Fall and and Winter Hats of the artistic KNOX, whose elegant establishments, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, are open to all who wish for a "tip-top" finishing off.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Nebraska, for San Francisco—Mr. Whittlesey, S. Heather, Dr. W. A. Griswold and wife, Wm. Campbell and wife, C. Sherman, Mrs. A. Jermain, Mrs. M. P. Ayres, Mrs. E. H. Shoemaker, Mrs. M. Genirth and daughter, Mrs. J. S. Hall and infant, L. L. Nox, Mrs. J. White, R. Clean, Mrs. M. Clean, J. Clean, Miss E. Cornish, M. Lewis and wife, Miss Gosling, sister and 2 children, M. S. Burrill, Mrs. McDowell, L. Jones and 2 children, G. C. Fisher, M. L. Bingham, E. H. Shoemaker, S. J. Hall, Randolph H. Morris, F. Weidenhover, Alex. Wanenmache, Freeman S. Bowley, B. Conklin, S. Ensign, E. M. Kelly, H. Spaulding, wife, infant and 2 children, Mrs. A. Walker and child, W. A. Stoune, S. Clark, and 250 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 25—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Miss Spence, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bethel, Miss Sweeting, Mrs. Mary Saunders, Miss H. C. Fitter, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Brown, lady and child, Mr. Wymant, lady, child and 2 servants, Mr. Lebby, M. Kelson, Mr. Delaney, A. Hunter, J. Bragenay, Bishop Elder, Father Remlor, Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. A. A. Kerfoot, Samuel Kerfoot, Rev. N. Saunders and lady, Rev. W. G. Andrews, Mrs. H. Moore, Mr. Engleman, Master Bruce, Mr. Blanc, Mr. Moranger, Dr. Skiff, Capt. Cosgrove, Mr. Remington, D. Scheffer, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Valley, Mr. Chevalier, J. S. W. Watkinson, John Horton, E. L. Mitchell, C. Greene, Mr. Blakeny, wife and child, D. L. Lowber, A. Thompson, Mr. Marthy, Mr. Viguise, Mr. Beeson and lady, F. S. Miller, Mrs. Beckwith, Miss Collins, Miss A. Collins, Miss McMahon, Miss Robson, Mr. Woodward, Mr. King, A. T. Harris, Mr. Kettle, Dr. A. Haskins, A. T. Holmes, Mr. McKevitt and lady, Mr. Hogan, S. Hogan, Mr. Kelly and lady—Total, 74.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 6 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 45 | Gov. Island. 8 34 | Hell Gate..... 9 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Nebraska, Menny, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Royal Arthur, Brown, Liverpool, James Arkell & Co.; S. F. Hussey, Nichols, Yokohama for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Rhine, Kommerling, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brig A. P. L., (Br.,) Landry, Gibraltar for orders, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Samuel Warren, Middleton, Newbern, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Milo, Morris, New-Haven; Julia B. Pratt, Nickerson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Delmar, Fields, Newbern, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Bay State, Dewhurst, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Canal-boat John & Annie, Butcher, Wrightville, Penn.

Arrived.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Charleston Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage. 22d, 59 miles off Frying-pan Lightship, spoke ship Wm. Hatfield, bound to Savannah; signalized steamship Sea Gull, from Charleston to Baltimore; Cape Lookout bearing N. N. W., passed screw steamer, black, white and red smoke-stack. 24th, off Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. A. B. Scull, 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., for Savannah; wished to be reported.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Nov. 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 15, 10 miles west of Fastnet, signalized steamship China, from Boston for Liverpool. 24th, 44 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Cork, hence for Antwerp.

Steamship Sherman, Hildreth, New-Orleans Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had fine weather during the passage, and was detained outside the Bar by dense fog.

Bark M. K. Clements, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kelly, Yarmouth, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Magdalena, Chapman, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Malaga 31 ds., with fruit to master. Has had northerly winds for the last 10 days.

Bark Collin E. McNeil, (of Boston,) White, Alicante 45 ds., with mdse. to master. Has had N. W. gales for the last 10 days.

Bark Brazileiro, (Brem.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 35 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstadt & Co.

Bark Ermina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Shelburne, N. S., 8 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Barrington, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Griggs, Bermuda 12 ds., with hides to J. N. Harvey. Nov. 19, lat. 33 50, lon. 68, fell in with Br. bark British Queen, of and from Falmouth, England, with a cargo of railroad iron and china clay for New-York, in a sinking condition. Took from her the Captain and crew, 16 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig China, (of Lunenburg,) Romsey, St. Martin's Nov. 9, with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Gertrude, Enoch, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., with coffee to order. From 12th to 20th inst. has had strong northerly gales.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, Bermuda 12 ds., with mdse. to Middleton & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Aquila, (Ital.,) Fiascoeara, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit and 9 passengers to T. Manard & Co.

Brig Anna Batchelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Bordeaux Oct. 11, with wine, &c., to E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co. Been 20 ds. west of the Banks, with a succession of northerly and westerly gales. Nov. 5, during a heavy blow, Neil Johnson, of Maine, first officer, fell overboard, and was drowned; every effort was made to save him, but without success.

Brig Peri, Cole, Eastport 6 ds., with laths to J. Boardman. Had heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Jed Frye, Langden, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Allen, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg. Has had strong N. W. gales for the last 10 days. Lost part of deck-load of oranges.

Schr. Village Queen, Miller, Jacmel 25 ds., with coffee and logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Tuttle, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Charles Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Annie Sheppard, Bondage, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburne, Staple, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Staplin, Newburgh, for Stonington.

Schr. T. S. Greer, Weekley, Stony Point, for Lebanon, Del.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Appelgate, Steilmand, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Ross, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Niagara, Wharton, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. McDonald, Sears, Dennis 2 ds., with fish, bound to Norfolk.

Schr. Nellie Dol, Wright, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Waite, Laird, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Worthing, Allen, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cinderella, Brance, Greenpoint.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glen Cove.

Schr. Pizarro, Starrs, Barnstable.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hogden, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Sutton, Lee, Gloucester.

Schr. Baldwin, Lane, New-London.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Hartford, stone.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Newport.

Schr. Chas. Beebe, Beebe, Nantucket.

Schr. Earn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. Estate, Land, Boston.

Schr. Pauline, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Jessie, Pickett, Millbridge, with lumber.

Schr. Locket, Haskell, Philadelphia, for Rockland.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Isis, Bullock, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. H. Baker, Weber, Portland 6 ds., with plaster.

Schr. F. Spence, Jameson, Portland.

Schr. Equator, Stokes, Virginia.

Schr. Clara Egbert, Benner, Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hawkins, Lebanon, Del.

SAILED—Steamship Nebraska, (new,) for Aspinwall.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25—Arr. at the Capes, ship Frank Flint, 100 ds. from Callao, waiting orders.

Passed out, brig Ariadne, from Baltimore for Belfast, Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. M. A. Rowland, Capt. Fuller, from New-Bedford, is on the rocks at Blackwell's Island.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 25—Sld. steamers Star of the Union and Stars and Stripes, for Philadelphia; Columbia, New-York; Fah-Kee, for Vera Cruz; bark Ottilie, for Galveston.

Sld. from Matanzas, brigs E. P. Sweet, for New-Orleans; Minnie Miller and Anderson, for New-York.

Sld. from Cardenas, brig Berry, for Fernandina.

Arr. brig Alice Lee, from Boston; schrs. Challenge, from New-York, and Island Belle, from Pensacola.

The weather is fair.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 7, schr. Caster, Burris, for New-York in 6 days.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 659, Nov. 25, 1867.
28, 20, 13, 4, 74, 59, 17, 40, 52, 10, 41, 33, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 660, Nov. 25, 1867.
18, 30, 44, 66, 27, 26, 2, 28, 60, 4, 49, 38.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 583, Nov. 25, 1867.
72, 32, 20, 62, 15, 33, 70, 11, 61, 64, 9, 71, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 584, Nov. 25, 1867.
43, 22, 75, 12, 19, 49, 17, 13, 64, 5, 62, 72.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

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BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

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